The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,648.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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First insertion	Rs.	5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences Each Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Birth.

FILGATE—June 4th, at Matheran, Mrs. Macartney Filgate of a Son.

BENGAL.

Births.

BROWNLOW—May 18th, at Lucknow, the wife of Arthur Brownlow, Esq., of a son, still-born.

GOODE—May 29th, at Chunarah, the wife of Assistant Surgeon Goode, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

Births.

BLENKINSOP—May 24th, at Madras, the wife of Lieutenant E. G. Blenkinsop, 15th Regiment N. I., of a daughter

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from the Persian Gulf, with the Euphrates and Tigris and the Navigation from Bussorah to Bagdad.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd	
„ Muscat	8th		„ Bushire	24th	6th
„ B. Abbas	10th		„ Lingah	26th	8th
„ Lingah	12th		„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th		„ Muscat	30th	13th
Arrive Bussorah	27th		Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 699 tons, 150 H. P., Commander D. McALLEN, will be despatched, as above, on 17th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company or Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 26th.
„ Kurrachee on.....16th and 27th.

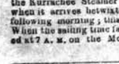
The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, and 150 H. P., Commander C. SAUNDERS, will be despatched twelve hours after arrival of next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually at 6 A. M. on the following morning; and when between 6 and 9 A. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokahama.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 and 15		Leave Calcutta	1 and 15	
„ Carwar	2 „ 16		„ Bimlipatam	4 „ 18	
„ Narakel	5 „ 19		„ Vizagapatam	6 „ 20	
„ Tuticorin	7 „ 21		„ Coconada	8 „ 22	
„ Colombo	9 „ 23		„ Masiras	10 „ 24	
„ Galle	10 „ 25		„ Negapatam	11 „ 25	
„ Negapatam	10 and 26		„ Galle	14	
„ Madras	11 „ 30		„ Colombo	15 „ 28	
„ Cocoanada	17 „ 2		„ Tuticorin	17 „ 29	
„ Vizagapatam	18 „ 3		„ Narakel	19 and 4	
„ Bimlipatam	20 „ 5		„ Carwar	21 „ 5	
Arrive Calcutta	23 „ 5		Arrive Bombay	26 „ 5	

The Steam Ship BURMAH 1,025 tons, 400 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, will be despatched as above, on the 15th June, as an Opportunity for the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neighbourhood may be landed at Narakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by backwater to stations on the Madras Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Ourun.	Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karunja.	Dhurumtur
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 2
Second Class	0 0	8 0 12	0 0	8 0	0 12
Third Class	0 0	4 0 6	0 0	4 0	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 16th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

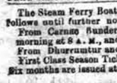
From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.



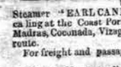
BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "EARL CANNING" on WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, calling at the Coast Ports (weather permitting) Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, and Calcutta returning by the same route.

For freight and passage apply to the undersigned

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, No. 7, Apollo Street, 5th June, 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

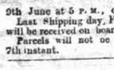


THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "DELHI," (1,826 Tons and 400 H. P.), Captain ROBERT DUNDAS, will be despatched or Aden and since on DAY, the 9th June at 5 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 7th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

Parcels will not be received in this Office after 2 P. M. on the 7th instant.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



TO sail, weather permitting, about 15th instant, Messrs George Smith & Son's Ship "CITY OF AMOY," Captain MCNEIL, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *City of Amoy*.

Bombay, 1st June 1867.

A GENTLEMAN of great experience having been a long period in the East, is willing to enter into an engagement to Superintend the BUILDING OF DOCKS, BRIDGES or MASONRY works in general. 1st class Testimonial will be given.

Adress "D. T. R." Care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MESSRS. BARNES & Co., Purveyors to the P. & O. Co. &c., respectfully inform their Customers that they have appointed G. B GLADDING, their Agent in Bombay, and that orders for Goods and Remittances will be received by him.

Mofussil Residents are particularly informed that no Commission will be charged for landing, clearing, and forwarding their Goods

Messrs. BARNES & Co., preserve and ship Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Potted Meat, Game and Fish, Soup, Sausages, Jam, bottled Fruits, Pickles and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

G. B. GLADDING.

EUROPE HOTEL, DOCKYARD STREET, MAZAGON.—The PROPRIETOR begs to announce to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, that the above Hotel is refitted and furnished in a complete manner.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer, are of the very best description. With a first Class Thurston's Billiard Table, one of the best yet imported in Bombay to which the kind inspection of the public is requested,

B. FELMAN,
Proprietor and Manager.

26th March, 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of KHETSEY SEWJEE, DEWJEE PURBOO, DERAJ LUDHA, VEERJEE DARSEE, DEDIA BHIMSEY and THACKERSEY NURSEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, who lately traded in partnership under the name and style of Khetsey Sewjee & Company.

Pursuant to an order bearing date the 28th day of May instant made by the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, the creditors upon this estate are required to send to Mr. P. E. Bandit at his office in Elphinstone Circle, particulars of their claims on or before the 14th day of June next, or in default they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution that may be made before such debts are proved.—Dated 28th 31st day of May 1867.

DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for Trustees.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen		11 to 13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks		16 18
BADHAM'S Balbrigan Socks embossed Silk		18 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks		16 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16 18
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks		16 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks		13 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks		28 45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose		ea. 10 12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings		„ 3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests		„ 3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests		„ 4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests		„ 4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants		„ 6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants		„ 6 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants		„ 6 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy		„ 2 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65	0	
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars.	Per doz.	6 7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars		6 7
BADHAM'S India and Dur Collars		6 7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars		6 7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	20	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to 20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROS.

THE LONDON JOURNAL contains Original and Domestic Novels by the first Authors of the day—Short Tables—Poems—Educational and Social Essays—Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World—Thousands of useful Receipts of every kind—Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries—Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published of Public Accounts — Population — Emigration—Health—Military, Naval, and Commercial Affairs — Valuable General Statistical Information—Articles of Literary and Historical Interest Illustrative of passing events—Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes—A voluminous personal Corresponde ce upon every imaginable topic.

THE LONDON JOURNAL, the best, cheapest, largest and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a Greater Circul tion than that of any other periodical in the world.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the Estate of FAJAL NOOR MAHOMED RAHIMTOOLA, NOOR MAHOMED and HOOSIN NOOR MAHOMED, Insolvents, lately trading under the name and firm of NOOR MAHOMED DATOOBHOY SONS & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Honorable the SITTING JUDGE in Chambers on MONDAY, the 17th day of June 1867 at 10½ A. M., on behalf of the said RAHIMTOOLA NOOR MAHOMED and HOOSIN NOOR MAHOMED for leave to recommence trading. MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Bombay, 23rd May 1867. Insolvents' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) and of Act XIX of 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Settlement of the List of Contributories of the above named Association was adjourned by the Honorable Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, from the 24th day April last to the 12th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at his Chambers in the Court House.—Dated this 28th day of May 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Patech Benoit, Courvoisier Brothers } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late BRIDGE & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

NOTICES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) will be held at the Office of the Company No. 7, Hornby Row, on FRIDAY the 7th June 1867 at 2 o'clock P. M.

To appoint a Liquidator in the place of Mr. Jehangir Rustomjee Modey, who has resigned.

HORMUZJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY.

Bombay, 28th May 1867.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers No. 27, Meadow Street, at 3 P. M. of FRIDAY the 7th June "to consider the present position of the Company and decide on the course to be adopted."

By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

29th May 1867.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—ALTERATION OF TRAINS.—On and after the 9th instant, and until the 30th September, the through trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad will be discontinued and the following trains will only be run:—

9-30 A. M. Bombay to Surat and intermediate Stations.
9-30 „ Surat to Ahmedabad do. do.
9-30 „ Ahmedabad to Surat do. do.
8-50 P. M. Surat to Bombay do. do.
5-30 P. M. Bombay to Bassein do. do.
7-35 A. M. Bassein to Bombay do. do.

For further particulars see the Company's time table.

J. R. DUXBURY, Acting Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, June 1st 1867.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.—(In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for the first distribution of assets of this Corporation has been extended to the 30th instant.

M. ROONAN,
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st June 1867.

COAL AND COKE ASHES.—Tenders will be received at this office up to the 8th instant for the purchase of the refuse Coal and Coke Ashes, now lying at the Locomotive Depot, Byculla.

The parties purchasing must remove them at their own expense and within six days after the purchase has been completed.

Acting Locomotive Superintendant,
Locomotive Works G. I. P. Railway, Byculla, 1st June.

ADELPHI HOTEL, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.—The oldest Hotel in Bombay is PALONJEE'S ADELPHI FAMILY, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. The Hotel Faces the sea, and is under European Management.

No expense has been spared to render this Hotel the most comfortable Establishment in Bombay both for Families and single Gentlemen.

Wines, Liquors, &c. of the best quality.

The Proprietor solicits a continuance of that support which he has so long enjoyed.

Carriages are in attendance, and always available at the Stations on the arrival of trains. This Hotel is within five minutes drive of the Byculla and Grant Road Stations, Bombay. PALONJEE PESTONJEE.

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

THE Ships "GLENLYON" and "ANNOTLYLE" are open to take Cotton, in Patent Bales, both being partly engaged and will sail for Liverpool, (weather permitting) not later than the 25th June and 1st July respectively.—Apply to

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents Ships *Glenlyon* and *Annot Lyle.*

NOTICE.—A Native Capitalist who has done business on his own account in Bombay on a large scale, and is well acquainted with Commercial men, influential Native Chiefs, and Land-owners in Guzerat, will be happy to further the interests of Commercial Gentlemen i.e. European Capitalists who may be doing business on *very sound principles* on their own account in Bombay or on behalf of Commercial and Manufacturing Houses of established reputation in England. Satisfactory references if necessary, as to social position, substance, and ability to execute orders, &c. *only* when complete arrangements are mutually made, with respect to money orders, delivery of goods, &c. Apply to W. S. care of Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.

Steam and Hand Pumps.

Steam and Hand Cranes.

Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.
D. FLETCHER, Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1867.

ST ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to direct the attention of consumers to their present stock which is very complete.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Superior and Sheer Steel.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
Bolts and Nuts.
Rivets, Nails, &c.
Oils, Paints, &c.
Hardware of all descriptions.
Smith and other Iron Work promptly executed.

Daily expected to arrive per "CITY OF AMOY," a small lot of Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Remaining for sale, to arrive per "CITY OF EDINBURGH" in about 3 weeks, a small quantity of Cast Iron Pipes.

Bombay, 22, Marine Street, 27th May 1867.

KOUSANIE TEA.

WE beg to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), Almorah, Upper India, whose Teas are much in demand.

We can offer the finest Black Leaf Pekoe at Rs. 2-12 per lb.; a very fine Souchong at Rs. 2-8, and Kousanie Mixture composed of (Black and genuine not colored) Green Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb., in 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Dean Lane, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed Agents for the Association of Bremen Under-writers for the Bombay Presidency.

LELL, VENTZ & LUCIUS.

Bombay, 1st June 1867.

NOTICE.—Messrs. W. PATTISON & Co., Plumbers, and Contractors, No. 11, Forbes Street, have for sale a few Rolls of SHEET LEAD, weighing from 9 to 14 cwt.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Arf
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held on 4th June 1867, the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 18th May, viz., "That the Company be wound up voluntarily" and "That Mr. A. E. Ashley be appointed sole Liquidator," were confirmed.

For the London, Asiatic and American Co. (Limited.)

A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers Western Insurance Company.

With reference to the above Advertisement, all persons having claims against the Western Insurance Company, are requested to send in particulars of same, and all persons indebted to the Company are desired to pay the respective amounts due by them to the undersigned at the Office of the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited) Elphinstone Circle.

A. E. ASHLEY, Liquidator,
Western Insurance Company.

Bombay, 5th June 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—BOMBAY AGENCY.—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the outgoing Mail Steamer:—

On London at 4 months' sight 1s. 11d. per rupee.
„ 3 do. 1s. 11 3/16d. do.
„ 2 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
„ 1 do. 1s. 11 5/16d. do.
„ demand 1s. 11½d. do.

By order,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 5th June 1867.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th day of JUNE, 1867, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Offices of Messrs. Forbes & Co., Elphinstone Circle, for the following purposes:—To confirm the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Thursday, the 30th day of May 1867—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily." To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. W. TERRY, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th June 1867.

HEERALAL & Co's AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—On MONDAY the 10th instant at 4 P.M., HEERALAL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises by order of Moomar Ahmed, Joosub Ahmed and Essa Ahmed the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Khimjee Visram and Jairam Visram the Mortgagors. All the right, title and interest in the piece or parcel of the Fazundaree land or ground, situate, lying and being in the Street of Chumbewadi, leading to Chinch Bunder Row, and standing on Fazundaree ground and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 26, and containing by admeasurement in length about 28 feet and in breadth about 30 feet be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the passage partly belonging to the premises hereby conveyed and partly belonging to Thucker Trikumjee Maljee, on or towards the West by the passage partly belonging to the premises hereby conveyed and partly belonging to Cruteejee Narsunjee, on or towards the North by the public passage, and on or towards the South by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

HEERALAL & Co., Auctioneers.

6, Rampart Row, 5th June 1867.

THEODOLITES, just to hand—

6 inch Everest pattern, by Elliott	Rs. 500
Rampart Row.	THACKER, VINING & Co.

DUMPY LEVELS, just received—

10 inch with compass, by Elliott	Rs. 250
10 „ without compass, by Elliott	230
14 „ with compass, by Elliott	275
14 „ without compass, by Troughton & Sims	275
14 „ without compass, by Elliott	255
Rampart Row.	THACKER, VINING & Co.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES, just received—

3 inch with improved Floating Card, stand, and sling case, by Elliott	Rs. 90
Rampart Row	THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESTERMAN'S LAND CHAINS—

66 ft. steel chain, with arrows	Rs. 14
100 ft. steel chain, with arrows	20
66 ft. iron chain, with arrows	10
Rampart Row.	THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESTERMAN'S METALLIC MEASURING TAPES—

33 ft. Tape with leather case	Rs. 6 0
50 ft. do.	7 8
66 ft. do.	9 0
100 ft. do.	11 0
Rampart Row.	THACKER, VINING & Co.

BASS ROLLING PARALLEL RULERS, by Elliott—

6 inch	Rs. 12	18 inch	Rs. 28
9 „	15	20 „	32
12 „	20	24 „	38
15 „	24		

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PLOTTING SCALES, by Elliott—

6 Boxwood Scales with off-sets, in case	Rs. 25
6 Ivory Scales with off-sets in case	70
Rampart Row.	THACKER, VINING & Co.

SAGAR'S VELLUM TRACING CLOTH, Scroll, containing 24 yards

	Rs. 24
Rampart Row.	THACKER, VINING & Co.

WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER, just unpacked—

"Double Elephant" per Quire	Rs. 15
"Antiquarian" do.	60
Rampart Row.	THACKER, VINING & Co.

REQUISITES OF EVERY KIND for the use of Surveyors, Engineers, Architects, Draughtsmen, and Artists.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ARTIST'S OIL COLOURS, a full supply

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat, nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nomi nal value of shs.	Paid up.	Divi dend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,160,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,600 per share.
10,00,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bank of Bombay ...	76 p ct do
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	60 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	6to8 p	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	48 per share.
5,000,00	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company ...	50 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	11 per share.
200,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
500,000	200	25	.....	China Bank ...	18 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Ind. London & China	15 per cent.
1,500,000	300	300	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
500,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China	15 p share.
2,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank ...	40 p c. pm
1,000,000	200	125	9 p ct	National Bank of India ...	115 per sh.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank C.	50 p c. pm. ex-di
600,000	200	200	.....	Asia Banking Corporation	67 per sh. ex
.....	25	10	.....	Surmont Bank ...	70 per share. [n

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	46 per sh.
200,000	40	15	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	34 p. share.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	5 p ct		G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	23½ per sh.
£20	£15	5 p ct		Do. New £20 shares	
£20	£2	5 p c.		Do.	} No quotations.
£10	all	5 p c		Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co. ...	

LAND COMPANIES.

3,000,000	10,00	8,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,550 p. s.
1,000,000	1,00	1,00	20 p c	Elphinstone Land Co.	485 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do.	40 p. s.
2,000,000	2,00	4,00	.....	Free Land Co. ...	45 p. s.
110,00	2,00	200	.....	Horse and Land Investment Co. ...	No quotation.
100,000	5,00	4,00	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	110 p. sh.
.....	2,00	1,100	25 p c	Port Canning ...	1.5 per share.
2,100,000	10,00	6,300	.....	United Victoria & Cumbe Land Co.	1,80 p. sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co...	1,450
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	375 per share.
80,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ...	1,015 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	750.
180,000	4,000	2,800	.....	Princes' W. Ship Co.	1,000 per share
120,000	500	500	...	Virgee Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	} No quotations
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Steam Co	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight...	1s. 11¼d. to 5/16d.
Do. Credits...	4 Do. do...	1s. 11⅝d. to ¾d.
Do. Documents...	4 Do. do...	1s. 11⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	104.
Do.	10 days' sight ...	99½.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99.
Madras...	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China	60 days sight ...	218.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ... ... 8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ... ... 11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ... ... 7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ... ... 10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent.	Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	... ...	Rs. 88½
,, ,,	Sicca ,,	Loan 1832-33	... ...	,, ,, 92
,, ,,	Co.'s ,,	1835-36	... ...	,, ,,
,, ,,	,, ,,	1845-46	... ...	,, ,, 88
,, ,,	,, ,,	1854-55	... ...	,, ,,
Five per cent.	Co.'s Rs.	Loan	1856-57	... ... 1 52
Five per cent.	Public Works Loan		1854-55	 102
Five and a half per cent.			... ...	 104

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...	...	...	Rs. 10-4-0.
Bank of England Notes	...	...	...	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	,, 225
Carolus ...	...	...	...	,, 226
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	,, 220
German Crowns	...	...	...	,, 210
Five-franc Pieces	...	...	...	,, 223
Bar silver ...	...	...	...	,, 1-3-8-9
Gold Leaf ...	...	...	...	,, 16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	...	...	...	,, 16- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 6TH JUNE.

	OLD	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned		220 to 230
Compta		190 to 205
	NEW.	
Oomrawuttee		230 to 235
Akola		
Khandeish		225 to 230
Barsee		
Bhaulee		235 to 238
Bhowanugur		
Hingunghaut		240 to 245
Broach		240 to 241
Veraval		220 to 225
Viagoria		235 to 235
Compta		230 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned		260 to 262

Ready Sales..... 550 Candies.
Market strong.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 6.

Bynes, Lieutenant C. M., Adjutant 2nd Grenadier N. I., to join, from Belgaum.
Johnston, Surgeon T. P., 26th Regiment N. I., on sick certificate, from Mahableshwur.
Little, Major A. B., 25th Regiment N. L. I., to join, from Khandeish.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 6.

Smythe, Captain J., Commandant Colaba Sanitarium, on leave, to Khandalla.
Peach, Surgeon Major M. D., 22nd Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.
Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty, to Khandalla.
Scott, Major S., Staff Corps, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL RUSSELL.

Bombay, Thursday, 6th June.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &C.

Cornet P. W. Richardson, of H. M.'s 11th Hussars, has obtained leave to proceed to England by the overland route on medical certificate, subject to confirmation. This officer is not available for duty with Troops.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 5th June, 1867.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant L. P. Gould, 96th Foot, is directed to proceed to England by the overland route at the public expense for the purpose of joining the Regimental Depot.

Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Scott, having been relieved of the Command of the 22nd N. I., on the 5th June, will proceed to Ahmednuggur, and will rejoin the 16th Regiment N. I., to which he was nominated in G. O. C. No. 239 of the 15th March last.

This officer will not travel at the public expense.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &C.

Cornet G. W. Richardson, 11th Hussars, from date of departure to 30 days, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Captain H. G. White, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, from 21st to 27th May, in extension to remain at Taraghur, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant J. W. Turnbull, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, from 13th May to 21st October, on private affairs.

Captain A. G. Hugshe, 49th Foot, from 3rd June to 21st July, in extension to remain in Bombay and Poona, for the purpose of studying the Native Languages.

Lieutenant A. R. T. Maclise, 8th Regiment N. I., from 6th June to 6th July, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant T. W. Sanders, 30th Regiment N. I., or Jacob Rifles, from date of departure to 30 days, to proceed to Kurrachee, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—6TH JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 5s. per ton.	15s.
,, Liverpool.....	£3 10s. to £4 p. t.	10s.
By Overland Route ...	£7 0s. per ton.	.....
To China	Rs. 6 per bale.	.....
,, Mauritius	No business.	.....

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE.
5 Sultan (s) ... ... Eyre ... ... Honekong, May 13.
6 Behar ... ... Fleet ... ... Hongkong, May 18
Rowena ... ... Boulton ... Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE
8 Nadershaw... ... ... Nacoda ... Z-nzibar.
Lord Macaulay ... ... C. F. ... ... Hyre.
Adela Frederick ... ... Fredholm ... Liverpool.
Lord Clyde (s) ... ... Robinson ... Madras via Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Malta*, for Aden and Suez.
R. & B. S.S. Co.'s Steamer *Bengo*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Milton*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Asiatic*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Blackmoss*, for Liverpool
Ship *Lloyds*, for Liverpool.
B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Sarmata*, for Mainlaw Coast and Calcutta.
Ship *Morning Star*, for Hongkong.
Ship *Fatley Sullom*, for Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREIGHTS.

COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SEEKING ENGAGEMENTS, are requested to communicate with, or apply personally at the office of, the undersigned.

Every information regarding the Freight Market, and other particulars for the guidance of Ship Captains, always available.

JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Brokers and Commission Agents.
No. 1, Church Lane, opp site the Cathedral.

TO LET, whole or in part, Office Rooms and Godowns with a range of Stabling in Parsee Bazar Street, nearly opposite the Elphinstone Circle and formerly occupied by Government Commissariat Department. Apply to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, (Limited.)
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has now completed arrangements by which he is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Offices, and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c, engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

May 1867.

UNDER the patronage of His Excellency the Right HON. W. R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, Governor of Bombay.

Published Monthly

BY

SYKES & DWYER.

LANDSCAPE & PORTRAIT Photographers.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY and its vicinity; each number containing FOUR LARGE Photographs, three being interesting views, and the other a group of natives.

Subscribers registered at the Studio, No. 9, Hummum Street, (nearly opposite Watson's.)

First number will be ready in a few days.

Agents for ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, &c.—On MONDAY the 10th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on Meadow Street below Jaffer Sulliman's, the household furniture, &c. the property of an officer proceeded up-country; the same comprises Glass, Plated and Crockery Ware, the handsome Blackwood furniture consisting of Round, Dining, Pier, Dressing, Washing and other Tables, Easy, Folding, Arm and other Chairs, Conversation Couches on Red Damask and Spring Cushions, Camp Cots, Wardrobe, Gown and Cloth Presses, Chest of Drawer, Chiffonniers, Side Board, Screen, Chimney Glass, Lady's Work table, Iron Cots with Matrasses, one and three lights Hanging Argand and Globe Lamps, Chandeliers, Photographic Camera, Guns, Books, Carpet, a variety of table Ornaments and Sundries.

At 10 o'clock P. M.

One Second hand English-built 2 Wheeled Wagonette, by E. Kesterton.

One Park Phaeton with Moveable Box on C. Springs.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th June 1867.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Jellalsa and Clare Roads, Byculla

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 7th June 1867 at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held May 6th, 1867.

1st. That the report of the Directors concurred in by the Auditors now read to the Meeting together with the Balance Sheet made up to the 28th February last, be and hereby are adopted.

2nd. That the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company Limited be wound up voluntarily.

3rd. That Mr. Thomas Lidbetter and Mr. J. R. K. Johnson be appointed Liquidators, and their joint remuneration be two and a half per cent. as to one half thereof on the Assets realized and as to the other half thereof on the Assets divided among the Creditors and Shareholders of the Company.

Also to pass the following resolution :—

"That the Liquidators may have power to compromise all Calls and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company, and any contributory or alleged contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Debts Calls or Liabilities."

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. R. K. JOHNSON,
Bombay, 6th May 1867. Acting Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. ALTERATION OF TRAINS (10th June next)—During the Monsoon the Passenger Trains on the G. I. P. Railway will run as under :—

MAIN LINE TRAINS (NORTH EASTERN.)

The mixed Train now leaving Bombay for Nagpore and Khundwah at 7-0 A. M. will leave at 7-15 A. M.

The present 8-30 P. M. Mail Train from Bombay to Nagpore and Khundwah will leave at 7-0 A. M.

The mixed Train now leaving Nagpore at 9-0 A. M. and Khundwah at 2-0 P. M. for Bombay will leave Nagpore at 11-45 A. M. and Khundwah at 1-0 P. M.

The Mail Train now leaving Nagpore at 9-30 P. M. and Khundwah at 7-0 A. M for Bombay, will leave Nagpore at 9-0 A. M. and Khundwah at 5-15 P. M.

An additional Down Local Passenger Train (1st, 2nd and 3rd class) will be run daily from Bombay to Callian leaving Bombay at 1-0 P. M. and arriving at Callian at 3-0 P. M.

MAIN LINE TRAIN (South Eastern).

The present 9-15 A. M. passenger Train from Bombay to Poona will leave Bombay at 9-0 A. M. arriving at Poona at 5-0 P. M.

The present mixed Train now leaving Bombay for Sholapoor at 3-0 P. M., will leave at 7-15 A. M.

The 9-30 P. M. Mail Train from Bombay to Sholapoor will leave at 2-30 P. M reaching Poona at 9-0 P. M.

The passenger Train now leaving Poona for Bombay at at 9-15 A.M., will leave at 10-0 A.M.

The up-mixed Train now leaving Sholapoor for Bombay at 12-0 midnight will leave at 4-0 P M.

The up-mail Train now leaving Sholapoor for Bombay at 12-45 P.M. will leave at 5-0 A.M.

MAHIM BRANCH.

The existing up and down Mahim Trains are slightly accelerated.

The present 8-30 P. M., Train from Bombay on Sunday the 9th of June will not be run, the Train timed to leave Bombay at 7-0 A. M., as per new Time Bill on the 10th being run in its stead.

The 9-30 P. M., Train from Nagpore on Sunday the 9th June will not be run, the Train timed to leave Nagpore at 9-0 A. M., as per new Time Bill on the 10th instant, being run in its stead.

On and from the 10th instant, the mixed Train at present running between Kurjut and Campoolee will be discontinued.

The up Train at present leaving Kurjut at 6-20 A. M., and arriving at Callian at 7-30 A. M., will be run specially on the 10th and 17th of June for the accommodation of Matheran passengers.

W. KNOX.,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st June 1867.

NEARLY READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA."
No. 7.

MAY NUMBER.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—ALL KOOSH—OR OUR MASTERLY INACTIVITY POLICY.

HALF PAGE—THE TALE OF A SHELL OR THE UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE,—TABLEAU the III, *The* Bursting of the shell ! ! !

TWO PAGES of VIGNETTES, representing how our stout contributor went to Nagpore.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained in *Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At MR. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising, at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to "The Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press."

Bombay Gazette Press, April, 1867.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "DELHI," will be closed on SUNDAY, the 9th June, at 2 P.M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 9 P. M.

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on SATURDAY the 15th June, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 16th instant.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master is ing frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 10 minutes of the departure of the mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time named* :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China ...	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Ceylon ...			
Penang ...			
Singapore ...			
Hongkong ...			
Cape of Good Hope...			
Mauritius ...	13th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Natal ...			
Reunion ...			
St. Helena ...			
Muscat ...			
Persian Gulf ...	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Bussorah ...			
agdad ...			
...tmaghery ...			
...ngoodla ...			
Goa ...	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Karwar ...			
Beypore ...			
Mangalore ...			
Cochin ...			
Calicut ...			
Tellicherry ...			
Kurrachee ...	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN ...	May 24	KURRACHEE ...	June 1
AGRA ...	May 21	LAHORE ...	May 29
ALLAHABAD ...	May 31	LONDON ...	May 10
AUSTRALIA ...	Feb 26	MADRAS ...	June 1
ALEXANDRIA ...	May 11	MALTA ...	...way 10
BANGALORE ...	June 1	MEERUT ...	May 17
CALCUTTA ...	May 31	OOTACAMUND ...	May 29
CAPE ...	Feb. 13	OUDH ...	May 29
CEYLON ...	Apr. 16	PENANG ...	May 10
DELHI ...	June 1	PUNJAUB ...	May 31
FRANCE ...	May 4	SUEZ ...	May 4
HONGKONG ...	May 15	SINGAPORE ...	Apr. 23

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1867.

THE general question, raised by Colonel Pelly's protest, as to the responsibility of Government to the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay for the shameful and ruinous mismanagement of the Bank, deserves much more careful consideration than it has yet received, if for no other reason than that the very plausibility of the charges brought forward by Colonel Pelly is apt to mislead the public mind. One cannot help sympathizing with "those persons" in the service of Government, or the widows "and children of retired officers," who have been deprived of all they possessed because their money was invested in Bank of Bombay shares; but this sympathy may very easily carry us too far. There can plainly be no dispute as to the claims of those persons who have *deposited* money in the Bank, relying on the supposed stability of an institution in which the Government itself was partly interested; and, though in strictness it might be contended that the responsibility of Government should be limited by the amount of the capital subscribed for by the State, still on grounds of public expediency it was desirable that the discredit which would have been brought on Government by the failure of the Bank of Bombay to pay its creditors should by any means be averted. There was therefore a general agreement of opinion as to the propriety of the guarantee given three several times by the Secretary of State to prevent the Bank from being compelled to close its doors.

The shareholders of the Bank, however, stand in an entirely different relationship towards the Government. They are not creditors of the Bank of Bombay, but partners in the concern; and what we have to discuss is whether they are justified in demanding that Government shall not only guarantee the payment of the debts of the whole body of shareholders, but further undertake to make them some compensation for the loss of the whole or a large proportion of their capital in reckless speculations. What then has been the nature of the connexion of Government with the Bank? Mr. Foggo informed Colonel Pelly the other day that he was "quite right in supposing the Bank was under Government security, and that its notes were always considered "in the commercial world as next to Government securities." As the Bank of Bombay has ceased for some years past to issue notes, one does not understand very clearly what the latter clause of this declaration means. But, with regard to the first part, we would urge, with all deference to Mr. Foggo, that it is a vulgar fallacy to imagine the Bank has ever been "under Government security." The Bank is commonly called a "State Bank;" but that phrase is merely a loose but convenient way of expressing the fact that the Bank transacted the Government business. Government held a number of shares in the Bank, and sent its representatives to sit on the Board of Directors, not, as is often vainly presumed, to look after the interests of all the shareholders, but to guard against the mis-appropriation of public money placed in the care of a joint-stock association. The constitution of the Bank clearly proves this. Government did not by the Charter arrogate to itself the right of appointing a majority of the Board, or even claim the privilege of vetoing such decisions of the Directors as it did not approve; it simply nominated delegates to, as it were, watch the proceedings and protest against any wanton sacrifice of the interests of the public either as shareholder or depositor. The private shareholders, on the other hand, chose their own representatives, who formed the majority of the Board and were always able to control its policy; and, as a matter of fact, we know, that, although the Directors appointed by Government failed to do their duty (for which failure the public are now the sufferers), they only did mischief by stupidity, or it may be with motives of self-interest that they dared not avow, following the lead of the daring speculators whom the general body of shareholders had elected to serve as directors.

Admitting, then, the correctness of all the allegations in Colonel Pelly's protest, as to "the management of the Bank having been "conducted in a reckless manner, quite opposed "to the first principles of sound banking," we maintain that the shareholders themselves took the initiative by their representatives, the mercantile Directors, in causing all this mismanagement, and are now therefore debarred from asserting any just claim to receive compensation from their fellow-shareholder and fellow sufferer—the Government of Bombay. It must not be forgotten that the Government itself—that is to say, the taxpaying public, for the Government is not a body apart from the people, having separate interests of its own, but merely the guardian of the interests of the whole community—has been the chief victim of the abuses of which Colonel Pelly complains. The Government had a double connexion with the Bank: it was the principal depositor, and at the same time a considerable shareholder. In the former character it has been forced to lend the Bank the whole amount of its deposit, some sixty lacs of rupees, to pay private depositors, and a great portion of this money will probably never be returned. As a shareholder, it has at stake twelve lacs more, so that by the virtual failure of the Bank the public has lost for the present at all events about three quarters of a million sterling. Surely this is in itself a heavy enough penalty for us to pay on account of the misdeeds of those men who were our representatives on the Board; and it would be the height of injustice to make us bear in addition the burden of the sins committed by the private shareholders through the agency of their representatives.

It will of course be contended that most of the shareholders who support Colonel Pelly's protest are men who took no part in the election of Directors, but who invested their money in the shares solely on account of the confidence they placed in the supposed security of the connexion with Government. This plea, however, is of no avail when it is urged in support of a claim which is declared to be founded on right and justice. When Colonel Pelly asserts that he and his fellow-shareholders have a distinct and legitimate grievance, we ask them to prove their case, and, we do not pause to consider whether a liberal and generous policy would not concede to them as a boon more than all that they demand as a right. Examining the case of the private shareholders with reference only to its strict merits, we cannot but pronounce that it utterly breaks down. The law gave these men certain privileges, and provided certain modes by which they might obtain an accurate knowledge of what was going on, and redress what they disliked in the management of the Bank; and, if they did not choose to use these means, they have only themselves to blame. The law presumes that every man will care for his own interest, and the Charter of the Bank of Bombay left the shareholders perfect liberty to make any arrangements that might seem to them desirable for controlling the extravagance of the Board of Directors. It is too late now for the shareholders to protest; they should have done that long ago. They have a claim indeed on our sympathy, but not on our justice. This case would, in our opinion, be materially strengthened, if they abandoned the direct charge of complicity with the speculative directors which they bring against the Government, and were content to draw attention to the baneful indirect influence of Sir Bartle Frere's Government in maintaining the social influence and authority of the men who afterwards ruined the Bank, and thus inducing many Government servants, who knew nothing of shares, to invest the savings of a life-time in the shares of a Bank that was guided by "the favoured guest of Parell," Mr. Premchund Roychund. We have frequently expressed our belief that the weakness of Sir Bartle Frere in openly worshipping the speculative heroes of the hour did immense mischief in Bombay, and is the chief blot on the fame of the head of the late administration. It is impossible, however, to express a scandal of this sort in figures, or to calculate to a fraction the injurious influence of errors of the Bombay Government on the fortunes of the local Bank. History will judge Sir Bartle Frere justly in this matter; and meanwhile we can hold out to the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay no better hope than that the material loss they have wilfully incurred may yet be in some measure redeemed, if they appeal to the generosity of Government, instead of threatening it with a prosecution in a Court of Law or in Parliament.

BY advices from Australia we learn that there was a very severe gale on the 15th, 16th and 17th of April, and that the ship *Underlip* had returned to Melbourne dismasted. The steam ship *South Australia* was totally wrecked on the Coast of New Zealand, but no lives were lost. She was fully insured. On the review day at the annual encampment of volunteers more than 3000 men were under arms. The Governor was in camp three days. Large numbers of salmon have returned to the Tasmanian rivers.

AT this time of the year there is naturally a great interest felt in the state of the weather on the southern parts of the coast, and all information respecting the approach of the South West Monsoon is eagerly read; but we are sorry to have observed that Government—on which the press depends in this matter—has this year done nothing to speak of in the way of furnishing the public with the intelligence which they have been accustomed to look for. At this time last year the Government telegrams came from Madras, Galle, Goa, and other places in the South, but during the past week we have only been enlightened upon the state of the weather at Kurrachee, Surat, and Kolapore—in which there is very little, if any, interest felt. The cheese-paring policy of the Supreme Government in regard to the despatch of public telegrams is already very well known, and in this instance we cannot help thinking that a somewhat discreditable lukewarmness is shown in a matter of great public interest and importance.

THE *Englishman* :—At the meeting yesterday, (May 30) the Directors of the Bank of Bengal altered the margin for Loans on 4 per cents. from Rs. 86 to 85 per 100 Rupees.

THE same :—The Master of the Calcutta Mint has set a good example; he has altered the hours of attendance for the Mint establishment from 6 A. M. to 12 A. M., instead of from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THE same :—The French Government have appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone, Agent to the Punjab and Delhi Railway, as unpaid French Consular Agent for the Punjab, and Cashmere.

THE same :—Reports have reached us that throughout the Lower Provinces, the cry of drought is increasing. The fall of rain has been less than half the fall of last year. The prospects of the *Aoush dhan*, *Teel*, and *Kurpas* crops is said to have been already seriously imperilled.

THE same :—His Excellency the Viceroy has appointed Mr. W. C. Taylor, for two months, as an experimental measure, to explain to the cultivators in Orissa the relative position of the Government and the East India Irrigation Company, and to encourage them to take water from the Company's canals.

THE *Oudh Gazette* :—We have reason to believe that an order is shortly expected to see the light in the *Gazette of India*, providing for the subordinate officers of the Government Electric Telegraph Department sundry extra allowances; also laying down rules as to a uniform clothing to be used in future by Government Electric Telegraph employes, as well as reviving Sir William O'Shaughnessy's prohibition against the entertainment or retention of married men or married boys as signallers. The "extra allowances" it is said, are to be in various forms of "working pay" and rewards for the highest marks on account of the accurate transmission of messages. We have not been able to get a reliable description of the proposed uniform, but it has been facetiously suggested that to compensate the Lancashire Woollen Manufacturers for the great diminution in the consumption of broad cloth, owing to the introduction of Kakhee, scarlet knickerbockers are to form a portion of the Telegraph uniform. As regards the matrimonial arrangements of signallers it has been ascertained that the younger signallers are the most ambitious of becoming the heads of families, and as their wives are mostly young, inexperienced, and remarkably timid, they constantly demand the care of the lord and master: in this state of affairs they have frequently been found to detain their husbands from duty, and where that has been prevented by the stern intervention of the Telegraph Master, the greatest difficulty has been found in preventing wives from accompanying their husbands on duty, notwithstanding stringent rules against the admission of "strangers" into the signaller's room!

BOMBAY GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

LAST night, the Bombay Glee Club gave a concert in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, which was attended by a large and fashionable audience, the hall being quite filled. The members of the Club, though all amateurs, prove themselves to be well trained and appreciative musicians, and the treat which was afforded last night was one of no mean merit. The following well-selected programme was gone through with great precision, and altogether the Club deserve great credit for the manner in which the different pieces were performed by them :—

PART I.

GLEE—"Crabbed Age and Youth" ..... *Stevens.*
GLEE—"Strike the Lyre" ..... *T. Cooke.*
SONG—"The Death of Nelson" ..... *Braham.*
PART SONG—"The Song of the Grass" ...
TRIO—"A little Farm well tilled" ..... *Hook.*
SONG—"Then you'll remember me" ..... *Balfe.*
GLEE—"Father of Heroes" ..... *Calcott.*
SOLO (Clarionet)—"Cara memoria" ..... *Ryan Muller.*
DUET—"The Sailor Sighs" ..... *Balfe.*
GLEE—"The Winds whistle Cold" ..... *Bishop*

PART II.

PART SONG—"A man's a man for a' that"
SOLO (Pianoforte)—"L'Invitation a la Valse" ..... *Weber.*
GLEE—"On the Water" ..... *Mendelssohn.*
GLEE—"The Cloud-cap't Towers" ..... *R. J. S. Stevens.*
SONG—"Ruby" ..... *Virginia Gabriel.*
SOLO & QUARTETTE—"The Image of the Rose" ..... *Reichardt.*
CONCERTED PIECE (Piano and Clarionet)—"Atilla" ..... *Carulli.*
SONG—"The Flowers of the Forest" .....
GLEE—"Wield gently whipper" ..... *J. Whitaker.*
PART SONG—"The March of the men of Harlech" ..... *J. Thomas.*

NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The singing of "The Death of Nelson" as a solo was all that could be desired, the voice of the gentleman being clear and crisp, and completely under control. The singer displayed considerable pathos, and the audience testified their appreciation by enthusiastic applause. "The Sailor Sighs," sung as a duet, was also most correctly rendered, and with such delicacy of feeling as to deserve the decided encore which it received. The song was again given, and again loudly applauded. Without going over in detail, the other songs and glees performed by the Club we may say that all of them, without exception, were given with a precision which must have afforded great satisfaction. A clarionet solo—"Cara Memoria

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS—JUNE 6TH.

KOLAPORE, 5TH, 7-0 P. M.—Perfect communication Belgaum.

KURRACHEE, 6TH, 12-40 P. M.—Direct line interrupted beyond Bussorah; Persian line also interrupted.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh year of Victoria Chapter XXI.:—

Rasum Soomar, a dealer in parched grain.
Rowjee Girdhur, lately traded in partnership with Munjee Girdhur, under the name and firm of Munjee Girdhur, as a piece goods dealer.
Marcelino Fernandes, a baker.
Henry Cowley, a cotton inspector.
Pandoorung Govind, an English writer.
Meeya Mahomed Ally bin Aodool Gaffer Fusatay, unemployed.
Dwarkanath Jugonath, an English writer.
Wasoodew Krishnaekrao, an English writer.
Madhowrao Shamrao, an English writer.
Bhicoo Manickjee, a carpenter.
Succaram Sowjee, lately a hay dealer.
Burjorjee Rustomjee, a carpenter.
Govind Baleeraina, none.
Seedick Soolaman, a Gujerathi clerk.
Visram Witojee, a painter.
Ahmed Cassim, a fruit seller.
Madon Raghowjee, a cloth merchant.
Cassidas Jaikissendass, a broker.
Bhasker Bhaycesett, an English writer.
Mohunjee Cureon, a hawker.
Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, a dealer in liquor.
Raghoonath Keeow, a barber.
Sahoodin Abdool Rahimeen, a labourer in the service of the G I P. railway Company.
Anundjee Dowjee, a broker.
Luckhoobhace Doolubdass, a broker.
Pethowjee Manjee, cleaner of saltpetre.
Modjee Dyal, a dealer in piece goods.

Orders in the matters of the above-named Insolvents' Petitions, that the real and personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Section VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON.

THE following statement of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay during the month of April is published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ship.	To what Port.
1	2	3	4
Lbs.	Rupees.		
1,978,032	7,48,779	"Princess Dagmar"	Liverpool.
2,941,178	9,8 ,420	"Isabella Kerr"	"
1,543,696	5,51,320	Barque "Moss Rose"	"
1,349,264	5,13,170	"Baron Van Heemstra"	"
1,023,792	3,66,595	"Channel Light"	"
1,877,730	7,1 ,798	"Merrie England"	"
1,046,640	4,77,310	Barque "Abel Tasman"	"
2,063,116	8,48,913	"Almora"	"
2,717,120	11,40,540	"Pinsacola"	"
2,062,516	8,03,872	"Sawely Chludow"	"
2,017,232	8,42, 8	"Beeston Castle"	"
2,393,440	9,18,857	"Premchand Roychund"	"
1,391,488	3,71,000	"Revenue"	"
2,425,168	9,36,440	"Saint James"	"
2,288,848	8,7 ,093	"Lanceshire"	"
2,394,004	9,06,330	"May Queen"	"
2,272,256	8,85,836	"Romania"	"
1,284 0.2	4,97,415	Barque "William Rixon"	"
2,713,052	10,28,8 0	"French Empire"	"
316,596	1,15,273	S. S. "Madras"	"
1,689,540	6,52,245	S. S. "Krishna"	"
2,151,648	12,86,570	S. S. "John Bunyan"	"
896,168	3,99,11	S. S. "Adriana Petronella"	"
2,586,528	10,19,912	S. S. "Mary Stenhouse"	"
368,814	1,24,674	S. S. "Salsette"	"
2,931,400	6,99,930	S. S. "Staverton"	"
1,220,212	4,94,910	S. S. "Nada"	"
930,048	4,22,900	Barque "Helen Wallace"	"
2,715,552	11,24,287	"Richard Bylan"	"
1,960,784	6,99,316	"Helvellyn"	"
2,613,968	9,53,220	"Dilharee"	"
640,040	2,67,305	S. S. "Delhi"	"
169,272	62,067	S. S. "Krishna"	Trieste.
66,640	25,500	S. S. "Nada"	"
851,952	2,89 850	Barque "Endors"	Havre.
1,412,516	5,05,43	British Ship "Star of the North"	"
431,200	1,79,000	Barque "Omer Se Julie"	"
1,771,560	6,29,280	"City of Canton"	"
106,540	37,800	St. Ship "Delhi"	Marseilles.
1,430	4,000	Bugla "Hasnee"	Aden.
4,368	1,170	" "Atesraman"	"
41,800	16,000	Dingy "Reheveany"	"
22,680	9,000	St. Ship "Delhi"	Suez.
2,184	1,000	Bugla "Daryu"	Red Sea.
35,880	13,860	St. Ship "Indore"	Hongkong.
816,704	3,35,5	" "Sultan"	"
493,192	2,1 ,80	"Kunjobong"	"
62,720	25,000	"Gladiator"	"
19,080	7,200	a "Salmoe"	Persian Gulf.
63,786,376	3,33,32,183		
or, Candies 25,5000			

(Signed) A. F. BELLASIS,
Acting Comr. of Customs, and Reporter General.
Bombay, Reporter General's Office, 28th May, 1867.

FORT POLICE COURT.—6TH JUNE.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

AN UNDUTIFUL SON.—Bumonjee Sorabjee, was charged with assaulting his father Sorabjee Eduljee.

It seems that the father advised the son to leave off bad company, the latter said he would not do so, and on the morning of the 21st ultimo he went to his father's house and without saying a word, caught hold of his neck and struck him with his fists. The prisoner, it appeared was bound over by the acting Senior Magistrate in April last, for a similar offence.

His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty and sent him to the House of Correction for fourteen days with hard labour.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G. G. C. Bigsby, R. E., Executive Engineer Public Works Department, Rajpootana Circle, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The services of Captain Sidney Armstead Smith, Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated 11th May, by the Officer Commanding at Neemuch, directing Major Blair, V. C., 2nd Cavalry, to assume temporary Command of the Brigade, on the departure of Brigadier General Montgomery on medical certificate.

Captain J. H. Drummond, Staff Corps Assistant Superintendent, Southern Mahratta Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Under orders from the Government of India, the duties hitherto performed by the Sanitary Commission as constituted by G. O. No. 91 of 1st March 1864, will be committed to a single Officer, as Sanitary Commissioner, who will be aided by a Medical Officer as Secretary.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals A. H. Leith, M. D., Colonel Bell, R. E., and Assistant Surgeon J. G. Asher, M. D., will respectively become Sanitary Commissioner, Acting Sanitary Commissioner, and Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner, from this date.

The following Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, No. 66, dated 28th February 1867, is published for general information:—

"The Government of Madras have referred to me the case of an officer who had been recommended by a board of medical officers to proceed to England by the overland route leaving India by the first opportunity, and inquiring, with reference to para 9 of Lord de Grey's Despatch of 2th June 1866. No. 37, whether in future similar cases the steamer rate of passage money, or the lower rate for a sailing vessel be granted.

2. I referred the question to the Secretary of State for War, with the view of ascertaining the practice in like cases under his department, and I have been informed that, in the case of an officer coming home from the colonies to appear before a medical board, the route by which his passage would be provided would depend on the recommendation of the medical officers on the spot. It therefore appears to me desirable, that only in those special cases where the overland route is expressly sanctioned by a medical board, or the exigencies of the Service require it, should the higher or steam rate of passage be granted. In all other cases of officers entitled to passage, the sailing allowance only should be granted.

3. I request that you will communicate the subject of this despatch to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, respectively, for their guidance in all such cases."

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Engineer of the Bombay Marine is promoted from the date specified opposite his name:—

Mr. W. C. Hannaford, 2nd Class, to be 1st Class Engineer. 20th April 1867, inclusive.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. L. Nutt, Her Majesty's 7th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed to act in the temporarily vacant appointment of 3rd Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, from the 20th April last.

Major W. C. Parr, Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed to act as First Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar, vice Major S C. Law.

Captain W. P. LaTouche, Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed to act as Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor, vice Lieutenant Colonel E. P. Arthur.

Lieutenant Lechmere Russell received charge of the office of Second Political Assistant in Kattywar from Captain P H. LeGeyt on the 13th ultimo.

Captain Sidney Armstead Smith, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Second Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Charles Coffin Coburn as acting Vice Consul for the United States of America in Bombay, during the absence of Mr. G. E. Kittredge.

Mr. Apothecary C. Anding assumed charge of the civil medical duties at Kolhapoor on the 21st ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. S. White, Barrister-at-Law, is permitted to resume his appointment of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and the unexpired portion of the leave of absence, granted to him, under date the 8th May 1866, is cancelled. Messrs. J P Green and J. S. White respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs on the 31st ultimo.

Under the provisions of Act VI. of 1845, Mr. Nana Morojee has been appointed one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay, and has taken the prescribed oaths.

Azum Jagiewundass Motilal, Mamlatdar of Bardoles, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, in the Surat District.

Mr. G. W. Anderson, appointed to act as Sub-Collector of Sholapoor, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Poona District, and with power to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the district under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Mr. Anderson is also authorized to grant licenses under Section 7 of Act 31 of 1860 (An Act relating to the Manufacture, Importation, and Sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases) in the Sholapoor Division of the Poona District.

Lieutenant H. S. Daniell to act as Superintendent of Police at Kaira until further orders.

Lieutenant F. H. Segrave to act as Superintendent of Police in the Punch Mahals until further orders.

Lieutenant W. T. Brown to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad until further orders.

Punjoomull, Head Moonshee of the Mooktyarkar's Office, Guni, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Hydrabad District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date of Mr. J. H. Grant's departure on furlough:—

Mr. J. B. Richey is confirmed in the appointment of Talookdaree Settlement Officer, Guzerat

Mr. G. Waddington to be 1st Assistant Collector of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. G. F. Sheppard to be 1st Assistant Collector of Dharwar, continuing to act as Sub-Collector of Broach.

Mr. A. H. Spry to be 1st Assistant Collector of Surat.

Mr. C. B. Pritchard to be 1st Assistant Collector of Khandeish.

Mr. C. W. Bell to be 1st Assistant Collector of Poona.

Mr. W. A East to be 2nd Assistant Collector of Poona.

Mr. J. R. Middleton to be 3rd Assistant Collector of Poona.

Mr. M. B. Baker to be Extra 2nd Assistant Collector of Khandesh.

Mr. H. E. James to be 3rd Assistant Collector of Khandesh.

Mr. G. Ayerst to be 3rd Assistant Collector of Surat, continuing to act as Assistant Judge of Surat.

Mr. J. Nugent to be 3rd Assistant Collector of Tanna.

Mr. J. E. Oliphant to act as Collector of Poona during the absence of Mr. E. P. Down or until further orders.

Mr. G. W. Anderson to act as Sub-Collector of Sholapoor, vice Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot.

Mr. G. Waddington acted as Collector of Ahmednuggur from 21st March to 9th May 1867, both days inclusive.

The services of Mr. J. Hope, Madras Civil Service, Acting 2nd Assistant Collector of Dharwar, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Apothecary G. Higgs (No. 55) is appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Station, Gogo, vice Apothecary Ading, transferred to Kolapoor.

Mr. R. Lambert, Supernumerary Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Hydrabad Collectorate, has passed the departmental examination qualifying him for promotion.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Lalbhai Gulabdass has been appointed a Money Order Agent at the Chief Office, Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major W. R. Houghton received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer Nassick District and Peint State, on the afternoon of the 14th May 1867, from Mr. J. Gregory.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State for India has granted an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate to the Rev. H. H. Pace, Junior Chaplain on this Establishment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant T C B. Carpendale, Commander of the Steamer "Victoria," is allowed leave of absence to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate under the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

CHINA.

(*From the Overland China Mail.*)

THE news from the North by this mail is generally unimportant.

The most lamentable fact connected with the Nienfei movement is the utter inability of the Chinese Government to cope successfully with it. It is growing and spreading under their hands, and they can do nothing to repress it. This fact, along with many others, shows the rottenness of Chinese patriotism, as well as the utter weakness of the existing dynasty. The Chinese, as a people, seem quite unconcerned about the condition of their country at large. Personal safety makes them feel anxious concerning the fate of their own province, or immediate neighbourhood: but the fate of distant provinces troubles them not. It is difficult to find a Chinaman who feels prepared to sacrifice his life for his country. No one can talk patriotism more glibly than he; and no one can feel much less of the sentiment in his heart. The Manchus are unable to hold the country which they nominally govern. The glorious days of Kang-hi, Yung-cheng, and Kein-lung, when the Manchus were the real as well as the nominal masters of these vast territories, are gone. They are now too weak to enforce obedience, and not sufficiently loved to allure it. A change of dynasty is, we think, inevitable. Whether the Manchu family is to be followed by a *native* dynasty or not, the revolution must come and that in spite of every effort to prop up and protract the existence of the effete one. The evils are many and deep rooted, and nothing short of a radical change can cure them. It is for this every true friend of China will long and pray. In the meantime it is for us all carefully to watch the evolution of events, and to take an intelligent interest in every project which has for its object the amelioration of the present condition of this people, and the future prosperity of this land.—*Hankow Times.*

The Customs Report upon foreign trade at the Treaty Ports for the month of March have been issued from the Imperial Maritime Customs Press. The principal articles of import into Shanghai during that month are: Grey Shirtings 344,646 pcs. as compared with 248,796 pcs. in 1866; White Shirtings 36,733 pcs. against 33,086 pcs. in 18 6; T. Cloths 78,254 pcs. against in 1866 14,609. Of Drills 16,000 pcs. have been imported in March 1867 against 2,600 in 1866; of Camlets only 8,480 against 26,763 in 1866; of Long Ells 10,200 pcs. against 20,570 in 1866. Iron stands at 10,305 pcls. against 4,991 pcls. in 1866; Lead 4,627 pcls. against 14,191 pcls. for 1866. The item of Brown Sugar is noticeable, being 90,889 pcls. against 23,819 same month last year. Turning to Hankow, we find that there has been a steady increase in Imports. T. Cloths have increased from 10,109 pcs. in Feby. this year to 27,165 pcs. in March. With respect to the Nienfei Rebels it is stated by Mr. Lord, Commissioner of Customs at Hankow, that trade has not been interrupted by the conflicts that have been raging some distance below that port between the imperialist Armies and the Nienfei Rebels, who, it would appear, do not devastate the country in the wholesale manner usually prevalent, but content themselves with levying black-mail, and tribute in kind, by making rapid descents on defenceless villages or wealthy towns.—*Recorder.*

JAPAN.

(*From the Overland China Mail.*)

THE intelligence received from Japan is important. The Japanese government have officially assented to the opening of Yedo, Osaka and Hiogo upon the 1st January, 1868. The following notification is copied from the *Supreme Court and Consular Gazette*:—

"The Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan, hereby makes known for the information of Her Majesty's subjects that he has received formal notice from the Japanese Government that they are fully prepared to open to British subjects on the first day of January next in the manner stipulated in Article III. of the treaty of Yedo, the cities of Yedo and Osaka, the port of Hiogo and another port in the West Coast of Japan. Arrangements are consequently in progress for determining the place which may be occupied by British subjects at the said cities and ports for purposes of residence and trade, and due notice will be given as soon as these and other necessary arrangements for the execution of the said treaty in respect to the said cities and ports shall be completed. Harry Parkes. Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan."

The foreign ministers are still absent on a visit to the Shogoon, except those of America and France, who were awaiting instructions by the *Colorado*. That vessel reached Yokohama on the 28th ultimo, bringing, however, no later telegraphic news than we have already received via Galle. We extract the following paragraphs from the *Japan Times*:—

In the absence of the majority of our diplomatists at Osaka, nothing will be expected from us in the way of political news. The French and American Ministers still linger here, waiting for their latest instructions by the *Colorado*; but the U.S.S. *Shenandoah* has gone down to show the Stars and Stripes in Osaka bay. We are, up to the date of writing, without any news from thence, and it is more than probable that the first intelligence of what has been done will reach Europe by way of China direct.

The 8th instant was the day said to have been appointed by the new Shogoon for the meeting of the great Council of Daimios, of which we heard so much last year; but we have not yet learnt whether it took place. Satsuma, Tosa, Echizen, Hosokawaand other powerful chiefs were expected to be present, although many had refused when previously summoned. The object of the assemblage was the final settlement of the difficulty with Chiosiu; but if what we reported last mail of the new quarrel between him and Hosokawa be true, as we have every reason to believe is the case, this object is hardly likely to be attained. But we cannot believe that 'Stotsbashi has yet so far succeeded in outliving the objections to his elevation to the Shogoonate, as to have induced such powerful nobles as Satsuma to obey his summons to the Council. This country is, without doubt, passing through a revolutionary period in its history. Whether the crisis will be managed without blood-letting is hard to say: the European powers and their representatives have indubitably acquired a curtain influence and inspired a decided feeling of respect; it may be that their advice and the examples of constitutional government placed before the Japanese oligarchy may have their due weight, and that the change in their existing system of Government, which is inevitable, may be accomplished peaceably. One thing appears very certain; that all danger to ourselves is past; the war party—the patriotic party—the party of old Japan—of which we heard so much in the early days of our intercourse, and by whose spirit were actuated the *enfans perdus* who twice attacked the British Legation and the stray fanatics who murdered the English and French officers—this party is virtually extinct. And happily so—for it is only by submitting to some degree of assimilation, that the polity of Japan can preserve any portion of its individuality. Determined opposition by any civilization to that of Europe has always resulted, and must always result, in the complete breaking to pieces of the system and generally, the annihilation of the nationality. It is a pleasant belief to hold that so fine a people as the Japanese is reserved for a better fate. The Parsees are proud of the title which some trader, puro and simple, must have given them "the Anglo Saxons of the East"—Japan, from its insular position, the independent character of the people, their hardihood, perseverance, industry, and valour, may well claim some day the title of the England of the Pacific.

A circumstance has come to our knowledge which reflects anything but credit upon the Gorojiu. Our readers will remember that, many months ago, a number of Japanese proceeding from Yedo to their native island in the South, Hatchijo Sima, in a junk, were shipwrecked, picked up and carried into Hongkong. They were put on board the ill-fated *Corea* and again wrecked off Amoy, the vessel going down in about five-and-twenty minutes. Returned to Hongkong, they were again shipped in the clipper *Ariel* and arrived here safe and well, with the exception of one who had been drowned when the *Corea* was lost. Nearly two months have elapsed since their arrival here and yet (will it be believed?) by the Yedo government detains them from their homes and families on a flimsy pretext that their report of the shipwreck was false and a mere excuse to enable them to visit China without passports! This is a comparatively slight matter doubtless, when such important affairs as the opening of Osaka are on the *tapis*, but surely the Ministers of the Shogoon should be given to understand that the attention of foreigners has been directed to these poor shipwrecked people, and that, after returning them to their country, they expect that their ownrulers will, at least, restore them to their homes.

FOREIGN TRADE IN CHINA.

(*From the Supreme Court Gazette, China.*)

IT has long been an open question among men capable of forming a judgment upon the subject whether the foreign merchant has been very greatly benefitted by the extension of trade to new Treaty ports. When those on the River and in the North were thrown open to foreigners after the conclusion of the Treaty of Tientsin, the hopes of commercial men connected with China were raised to the highest pitch; and an indefinite increase of the profitable business which had previously been conducted was looked upon as the certain result of this change. For a time these expectations bade fair to be realized. Business increased rapidly, and profits acquired were large. But by degrees a very marked change became apparent, and it was found that the foreigner was altogether unable to compete with the native dealer in trade between the ports. Thus though business gained in magnitude it diminished in profit; and the foreign merchant discovered that he did not obtain a larger percentage on his Imports, while he had to pay higher price for Exports. As a consequence of this, many have been disposed to doubt the beneficial effect of the enlarged means of trading which were secured by the opening of the ports; and those who remembered the easy terms of business and the handsome returns which were realized in former times, have questioned whether the results of more extended intercourse have in reality been profitable. Much of the change, which has of late years come over the foreign commerce with China, may be accounted for by that natural tendency towards a level which always asserts itself in the course of time, however exceptional at the outset may be the circumstances attending a given trade; or in other words, it is but a practical illustration of the well known axiom in political economy, that where there is free competition, the tendency of profits must be to a minimum. As regards the trade with the new Treaty ports, therefore, we are disposed to believe, that it must, in the course of a few years, be established on a basis not once extensive and paying The consumption of Imports has been steadily on the increase, more especially at Hankow, where the Customs' Returns show a yearly augmentation. What is essential is that every effort should be made to do away with unnecessarily expensive mercantile establishments, as it is the smallness of their expenses which mainly enables the Chinese trader to take the Coast and River port business out of the hands of foreigners.

Closely connected with this subject, is the system adopted by foreign merchants of "going up-country" to buy produce;—a plan which has appeared in practice less advantageous than it seemed in theory; as it has become apparent that the farther Europeans have gone into the country the more they have had to pay for their goods. We do not purpose to enter upon the very wide question of how far foreign trade would be improved by greater facilities for conducting business in the interior, as to attempt this would far exceed our present limits, but we think it may be desirable to point out that in anticipating a state of things which it may be hoped will one day be attained, but which does not exist at present, it would appear the foreign merchant has somewhat stood in the way of his own interests. The advantages which might be looked for by trade being extended farther into the interior, cannot attend the system of up-country purchasing which is now carried on. There is an essential difference between going at exceptional times into a certain district in order to purchase a specific article, and in being permanently established for the purpose of trading generally. A foreigner proceeding to the silk or tea districts with his money in his hand to buy, has the same effect upon the local market as the simultaneous arrival of an extra quantity of tonnage and an extra amount of money in an ordinary trading emporium; or, in commercial parlance, a low exchange and cheap freights. The effects of both these elements are familiar to men in business. With a fall in exchange, a rise in exports almost invariably takes place; while cheap freights and the necessity of filling vessels in port work the same result. These effects are naturally increased when the remittances are received for specific purposes, or in other words accompanied with orders to buy, and when the tonnage happens to be available only for a particular class of goods. It is clear that both these effects are produced by the appearance of the foreign purchaser in the interior of the country. Paying money, and probably having also the means of sending it home, the fact is a practical embodiment of "demand." His arriving in the silk or tea districts is equivalent to saying to the native holders; "I am in want of such and such goods at this present moment, and I have money to pay for them and vessels to take them away." Under such circumstances, it is not to be wondered at, that he soon finds all those arts by which the natives of this country so well know how to work their own interests against those of the European, put into active play. "A foreigner has come to buy; hold back, we shall get better prices"—are the words passing from mouth to mouth. There is consultation, and consequent increase upon the price at which the native dealers would have been willing to sell their produce before the arrival of the purchaser, and by and bye we read paragraphs such as the following in the local market reports: "Notwithstanding the warning held out by the disastrous outturn of the last two season's tea purchases, the same recklessness in contracting up-country has been manifested, and the market has been opened by the settlement of &c., &c., at the unheard of price of &c., &c."

Year after year the same result is brought about by the system of purchases up country. Its effect is indeed so well known to merchants that many of the best informed aware of the detrimental results which the plan brings about, have attempted to arrange for purchases up the country through the agency of Chinese, in the hope of avoiding the possibility of foreigners being known to be ready to purchase inland. Unfortunately this attempt has proved in great measure ineffectual, as the agents sent up soon become known; the result as to price are practically the same; while a loophole is left, as we have had startling proof of late, for the commission of frauds by those natives who are thus entrusted with vast interests and large sums of money.

The system of buying in the interior, as at present conducted is, we believe, at the bottom of much of the unsoundness which has worked its way into the China trade; and it is the extension of this mode of transacting business, not, as has been erroneously supposed, the opening of new Treaty ports, that has caused much of the disaster which has fallen upon the merchants connected with the trade of this country. This is by degrees becoming recognized; and it may be hoped that ere long foreign merchants in China will become alive to the fact that they will be able to purchase at far more advantageous prices by allowing supplies to find their way to the markets as they unquestionably will, than by themselves rushing, money in hand, into the tea and silk districts, thereby creating artificial demand and enhanced rates.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION.

(*From the Times, May 6.*)

THE public will hear with surprise, and perhaps, also, with no little discontent, that the Government has at the last moment resolved to permit the Hyde Park Demonstration, and, as long as the peace is preserved, not to interfere with any of the speakers, the processions, or the crowds that may enter the enclosure. Messrs. Beales, Bradlaugh, and Co., with all their colleagues of the Reform League, have carried their point, and the result of their reiterated defiance of the Government has been, as we see, that the Government has thought fit to give in. On the very eve of the meeting it is stated to have been discovered that the proceedings were perfectly legal, and that the authorities had no right to interfere with them in any manner. Possibly, when the first feeling of indignation and surprise which such an unlooked-for announcement is certain to create have in some degree subsided there are few who will not be to some extent relieved by this peaceful solution of a difficulty which up to last Saturday evening threatened to involve the whole West-end of London in riot and disorder. But even these feelings of satisfaction are likely to be not unmixed, for there can be no doubt that the great mass of the population of London were prepared to support the Government if it had resolved to put down the Demonstration. Crowds of special constables were sworn in last Saturday and provided with staves. As many as from 12,000 to 15,000 were expected to be sworn in to-day. Reinforcements were under orders from Aldershott, additional cavalry were actually brought up, and though there is not the slightest truth in the report that some batteries of Armstrong guns had been sent to London, it is perfectly true that the military commanders were consulted and a short of plan of operations resolved upon for the Park in case the police should be found inadequate to the duty of maintaining peace. In the course of yesterday all the mounted police that could be withdrawn from the suburban districts were draughted into the metropolitan barracks, while the constabulary themselves received their orders to assemble in large masses at assigned points in the Park. The credit of standing firmly to their purpose certainly remains with the Reform League. How Mr. Walpole will account to the country for having caused so much agitation, and even alarm, for having persevered in his resolution up to the last moment, and only at the last moment found out that he was acting illegally, is a matter for himself to consider. That his whole policy in the matter will cause deep disgust can scarcely be doubted. It is nearly 12 months since the Reform riots in the Park first commenced. Since that time any number of Bills might have passed both Houses rendering such meetings in the Parks illegal, yet it was only on Friday night a Bill for this purpose was brought in. The meeting to be held this evening will be entirely unopposed, and though no platforms will be allowed to be erected in the Park, no obstruction will be offered to the speakers, speaking as loudly as they please and as long as they can get any one to listen to them. Still we cannot but reiterate our causes to all quietly-disposed people to avoid Hyde Park. The police apprehend very little from disorder arising among the Reformers themselves but they have certain knowledge that an immense number of "roughs" will be present from all parts of the metropolis, That these will create disturbance is almost certain, but an ample force of police will be in the vicinity to keep these metropolitan Arabs in order. The Reformers, too, have issued an address, warning those who may attend their meeting, in these words:—"The peace of the metropolis, the safety of property, and the honour of our causes depend upon your conduct to-day. Be worthy of the occasion, and if you detect any one (who may have been hired for the purpose) disturbing the peace or destroying property, secure them immediately, and hand them over to the police." There is little doubt that the "roughs" who will attend the meeting to-night will give the Reformers ample opportunities of showing their order-loving propensities in this respect. Of one thing, however, all may rest assured—that if rioting arises, the authorities will, as in duty bound, proceed to disperse the meeting and clear the Park, and for this they have ample means at their disposal. We have said that no serious disturbance is anticipated, but enough is almost sure to take place to make the Park a most undesirable recreation ground for ordinary peaceful folks this evening.

THE MILITARY TENDENCIES OF THE FRENCH NATION.

(*From the Times.*)

ANY one who has attentively watched the proceedings of that remarkable man who has for more than eighteen years swayed the destinies of France must have been forcibly struck by the obvious conflict between two rival and antagonistic principles which that period exhibits and illustrates. The character of the Emperor has often been thought so complicated as to defy analysis. He has established in his mind a number of principles not always consistent or reconcilable with each other; but this repugnancy he is in the habit of reconciling by giving prominence first to one, then to another. In his interior policy he seems at one moment to recognize the necessity of retaining all real power in his own hands; at another time he seems disposed to make concessions which would place very serious limits on his authority. As regards foreign affairs two rival views seem from the very first to have been striving for victory within him. He is, as it were two men. He is the representative of the name, of the aspirations, and, to some extent, of the policy of the Great Napoleon. He has avowed bitter hostility to the Treaties of 1815, and has consequently represented himself as pledged to win back for France some portion of those conquests which the fate of war first gave and then took away. It is indisputable that he has taught France to be discontented with the ample territory of which she is the undisputed possessor, and encouraged the idea that she has interests and objects at variance with and even hostile to the natural development and growing prosperity of her neighbours. Every advance in the direction of unity and consolidation in neighbouring States entitles France, according to this theory, to demand a toll as the means of securing her goodwill. Italy was only allowed to consolidate herself on condition of giving up Nice and Savoy, and Germany, in like manner, was expected to pay for the successes of Prussia by the surrender of the coal-fields of Sarre-Louis, and failing that, by retiring from the territory of Luxemburg. The Emperor has also cosidered it necessary to keep up the military spirit of France by foreign expeditions, and the nation has paid freely both in blood and treasure for the barren laurels of Corea and the futile Empire of Mexico. But while the Emperor Napoleon has thus lent himself to some of the least admirable traditions of the great founder of his family he has acted occasionally, and with the greatest vigour, in an exactly contrary direction. If the Empire has not been Peace, we believe there was a time when the Chief of the State sincerely wished it should be so, and we believe also that the wish has recurred to him over and over again with increasing force and urgency. The same hand which has been so often stretched out towards the territory of his neighbours has flung wide the gates of commercial intercourse, and, whatever be the advantages the Emperor has given France by the wars he has waged, nobody can doubt that he has achieved a glorious triumph over narrow prejudice and interested obstructiveness. His commercial policy has, after all, been the great success of his reign, and would have been much more successful had it not been counteracted at every turn by the half aggressive foreign policy which he has never been able wholly to give up. Great as are the steps which have been taken by France in material improvement during the last seven years, they would have been incalculably greater but for the financial embarrassment and the compulsory idleness of a large portion of men in the flower of their age produced by a warlike and aggressive policy.

The time seems to have at last arrived when this long conflict between pacific and military tendencies in the mind of the Emperor of the French must be brought to an end. The dualism of which we have spoken is becoming every day more difficult, and will very soon be quite impossible. We do not intend to touch upon those arguments which have long convinced all thinking people in this country of the incomparable superiority of the arts of peace over those of war. The one question we wish to ask is, what are the real feelings of the French nation on the subject? What are the risks that the Sovereign of France will run should he once for all abandon the policy of glory and victory, and set himself to consolidate the resources instead of to squander the energies of his people? It has always been assumed that the only way of governing France is by an appeal to the love of conquest and military glory; and certainly from the first dawn of modern history this principle has been acted on by all her Rulers with the exception of the elder branch of the Bourbons after the Restoration, with exemplary pertinacity. Even Louis Philippe, who really loved peace, was never weary of putting forth his claim as the hero of Gemappe and Valmy, and contrived during his reign to waste we know not how many millions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of French lives in an interminable conflict with the Arabs of North Africa. For ourselves, we believe, strange as it may sound, that this persuasion that France can only be governed by the *prestige* of military glory is founded on a mistaken estimate of her national character. It is quite impossible to say what would have been the effect of the contrary system, because, with the slight exceptions we have mentioned, it has never been tried. Many as have been the laurels gathered by France in war, there is not the least reason to believe that she is not at least as capable of excelling in the arts of peace. In scientific accuracy of investigation, in taste, in ingenuity, she has no rival; and no people in the world more cordially appreciates the happiness of ease and competence, or suffers more from the hardships and miseries inseparable from a state of war. The Memoirs of the first Empire prove beyond a doubt the extreme repugnance with which each renewal of hostilities was regarded by such public opinion as was allowed to find expression in those iron times. The French of the days of the First Napoleon seem to have felt very much as we should if dragged at the chariot wheels of such another conqueror, and to have been keenly alive to the miseries by which they expiated their glory. And now we find a similar feeling manifesting itself in different parts of France, only more openly and more emphatically in proportion as the repression of the second Empire is milder than that of the first. The brave inhabitants of Alsace are ready to equip Volunteers for the war in order to repel invasion, but the Mayor of Mulhouse emphatically protests, on behalf of that large manufacturing community, against a war undertaken for the purpose of aggrandizement, insists on the sacredness of human life, and ridicules the idea of glory that consists in shedding human blood. The electors of the Department of the Tarn instruct their Deputies that there is no motive for war between France and Germany, and desire them to maintain peace with all their efforts. A similar movement has commenced in the Department of the Gironde, and is spreading over the South of France. Strong indeed must be the sentiment which finds such utterance in a country where the Press is severely punished for giving even true intelligence, and where the people are not allowed to enforce their views by the agency of public meetings.

We rejoice to believe that, if Europe can escape her present danger there is good reason to hope that the policy of territorial aggrandizement will once for all be abandoned. The contribution we wish to offer towards this good object is the remark—perfectly well-founded, as we believe—that the love of war is not, as has been so often taken for granted, and inherent element of the French character. A few years ago it was assumed by all public writers that Englishmen were essentially pugnacious, and never so happy as where engaged in war. We have now lived to be taunted with our overstrained desire for peace, and yet we do not believe that the Englishman of the present day is inferior in spirit or courage to his ancestors, but rather that he has learnt to appreciate more justly the true value of military renown, and the price that must be paid for the most successful war. Before people make up their minds that France is incurably addicted to military glory, let them reflect how little opportunity she has ever enjoyed of giving deliberate and public expression to her own opinion.

FOREIGN TRADES' UNIONS.

(*From the Examiner.*)

CONFIRMATORY proof is afforded every day of the unreality of the fears entertained by native capital of foreign skill and labour. Some months ago we expressed our conviction that competition from abroad, far from being dangerous, was likely to be found salutary and useful; and that looking at the enormous odds in favour of English capital there could be no reason to dread its being overtaken and distanced by German, French, or American enterprize, in any of the great staples of manufacture. We desired to see the right and wrong of the whole question of Trades' Unions carefully sifted and dispassionately dealt with, as we hope it is now likely to be. But we felt that its discussion could serve no good purpose if conducted under an oppressive sense of fear that many of the great sources of national prosperity were in danger of being drained away by our neighbours going deeper into cheapness of production. We refused to admit that stinted wages were equivalent to cheapened cost; or that the necessary, or even probable effect of occasional controversies between employers and employed would be to drive capital abroad, and to throw its profits into the lap of American, French, or German industry.

The same means of rapid interchange of news, and of easy personal communication which we were told would facilitate the transfer of industrial investments from one country to another, were likely, in our judgment, equally to promote active correspondence, sympathy, imitation, and concert between the workmen of neighbouring realms. Trade combinations to shorten hours, to raise wages, or to limit hands, might be mischievous, useful, or unimportant according as they were organized and administered. We did not believe that any just and wise man would off hand set all of them down under any of

the limits of the Magyar kingdom. This dream, they said, had its foundation in history, and the sceptic was triumphantly referred to the ancient times of Bohemian greatness. It would take us too far into details if we were to give more than the roughest outline of Bohemian ideas and projects for intensifying Czech feeling and denationalizing Germans. Enough to observe that the more immediate aim of the young-Czechs was the extended cultivation of the national tongue. They speculated on the fact that the German very easily puts on the spirit and habits of the nations with whom he lives in contact. The Frenchman does not lose his Gallic sympathies and behaviour after twenty years of residence in Leicester-square. After a year's residence on the Hudson or the Potomac the German emigrant has made a rapid approximation towards the real Yankee type. This circumstance is a matter of common remark in Austria, and the young-Czechs considerer that if the Germans in Bohemia were properly kyanized with the Czech tongue, they would soon be disinfected of Teutonic notions, and thus become ripe for the reception of Bohemian inspirations. Therefore the national party imposed upon the Diet, and so on the Imperial Cabinet, a law which enforced the equality of the two languages spoken in the kingdom. That is to say, little Germans were henceforth to learn Czech just as little Czechs already learned German in primary schools. Then it was insisted that no Czech should be required to sumit to the indignity of having to send a message by telegraph in any but his mother tongue. At certain localities of railway stations, the Czech must have the in dispensable word "Here" inscribed in the Slavvernacular, for it was not to be thought of that the countryman of Libussa and the Premzyls should be guided to the object of his hurrried search by a German inscription. It was also urged that Czech youth must in all cases whatever be examined in the Bohemian language, and must be on no account refused the advantage of listening to Bohemian expositions of the several subjects which enter into a university career. This question was last year debated with such fury that something like a riot ensued in consequence.

Concessions in these kinds, and others which cannot be named here, were largely made to the young-Czechs and their aristocratic Germanallies under the Government of Count Belcredi. After the battle of Koniggatz the ambition of the Bohemians mounted higher than ever. They thought that the fate of the Deutschthum was sealed, and that unlimited room was left for the aspirations of the other races of the empire. They even hoped, though their writings and negotiations did not produce the desired result, to induce the Poles of Galicia to follow their flag. The recent recalcitrance of the Diet of Prague, which caused its dissolution, will not have been forgotten. That body refused to elect members for the Reichsrath which is to meet at Vienna, and was accordingly turned out of doors. In the new Diet the national party would have been stronger than ever but that the heads of the territorial aristocracy refused to prolong the struggle against the altered policy of the Imperial Cabinet. Accordingly, they resigned their seats *en masse*, and the result was that now for the first time since the existence of a Bohemian assembly the great historic names of the country were unrepresented within its walls. Not only so, but even the Cardinal Archbishop of Prague, Prince Schwarzenberg, renounced the vote which pertains to him by right of his office. At the meeting of the new Diet Dr. Herbst, the German leader proposed that the House should forthwith elect its quota of members for the Reichsrath. Dr. Rieger protested with violence, but with great eloquence, that the Reichsrath was to be called together in order to endorse constitutional changes invented by Mr. Deak and humbly accepted by Baron Beust. The arrangements contemplated exceeded the Reichsrath's legal competence; that body would be once more a mere Rump, and no Czech would take any share in its meetings or its election. The dualism was a compact whereby Germans and Magyars agreed to tyrannize together over Slavs, and the national party would not be the victims of their own destruction. So saying, during further that the proposed proceed the Diet would be utterly illegal. Dr. ft the hall followed by ninety wrathful Thereupon the roduced Diet proceeded members for the Reichsrath, the discreetly including a fair number deputation. From these cirell as from the Moscow journey his friends, it is evident that cis Joseph has not yet surtroubles which hamper his s and endanger his power.

ERY LUNATIC.

Saturday Review.)

Reade's novels are famiwhich he holds, that the atically made an instruwrong. Indeed, it would ion is not held by Mr. There is, or was, in exProtection Society, which an who had been conongfully, in an asylum. which it is alleged, not e of their friends, that cessary. Evidence is n cases that the person nion of the deponents, and, in fact, a person leasant than otherwise of one's house. Such e it is given, be difficult ct, but it has happened atics have become convinced of that lunacy which their friends have doubted, and have voluntarily returned to the very condition of restraint from which well-intended but mistaken efforts have delivered them.

The story of a protracted case of lunacy may almost always be told in two ways, and it may be interesting to take a case which lately came before the Court of Chancery, and look at it first from the popular and sentimental, and afterwards from the legal, point of view. Assuming as much as we can of the mental attitude of the sensation novelist, we will begin by stating that Mr. James Tovey, now aged thirty eight years, was educated at Eton and Oxford, and afterwards at St. Bees' College being destined for holy orders. In 1853, Mr. Tovey, being then twenty-four years of age, was residing for the vacation at Deal, where he formed an attachment with a young German lady. His father, Colonel Tovey, hearing of this affair, ordered him to London, and shortly afterwards placed him in a lunatic asylum in Epping Forest, where he remained upwards of three years. Whether he at that time showed lunacy only by falling in love with the young German lady, or by other and what signs, we are not informed. In 1856 he was removed to another asylum near Stafford, which is managed by Dr. Hewson, and he remained there about five years. Early in 1862 the trustees appointed by his father, who was now dead, acting under eminent advice, caused him to be removed to the private residence of a surgeon at Dover, where he enjoyed free exercise in the open air. After a year's trial of this mode of life it was considered expedient to relieve him from all restraint, and to allow him to reside with his sister, who, after occupying one or two temporary abodes, went to live, in October 1863, at Goring, in Oxfordshire. The life which he was permitted to lead at Goring seems to have agreed with him very well. He was almost constantly rowing on the Thames, which flows past the village, and he was very active in skating and swimming during the appropriate seasons. The inhabitants of Goring and the adjacent villages have testified that Mr. Tovey's conduct while he dwelt among them was quiet, harmless, and, according to their judgment, sane; and there seems to have been no reason why Mr. Tovey should not have been dwelling among them still, but, unhappily for this poor gentleman, his uncle died last year, and he succeeded to a large fortune, which caused the Court of Chancery to take an increased interest in the disposition of his person and estate. On February 24, 1866, Mr. Tovey was taken to the asylum kept by Dr. Hewson near Stafford, where he had been confined before. On March 4 following his uncle died, and he became entitled to what may be called, in a new sense, *damnosa hæreditas* in the shape of an entailed estate amounting to about 2,000*l.* a year, and a sum of 60,000*l.* which had been accumulated for the purchase of other estates. On May 4 a Commission of Lunacy was held at the asylum, by a Commissioner, without a jury, and without the presence of any lawyer on behalf of Mr. Tovey, and he was found a lunatic.

But the strangest part of this story is yet to come. On July 28 Dr. Hewson took a number of his patients, among whom was Mr. Tovey, to Scarborough, for the benefit of sea air and bathing. He was allowed to wander at his will all day, giving a promise to return at night. During his wanderings he met a lady. First he looked, next he raised his hat, and then he spoke. The lady did not repulse this overture, and why should she? Many flirtations, producing some marriages, arise at Scarborough: and if there is to be no beginning, it must be impossible to reach the desirable end. We believe that the correct thing is for the gentleman who seeks the introduction to make acquaintance with the lady's brother or other male friend, which may be done while bathing, or by offering or asking a light for a cigar. But if the lady has only female friends, it would seem that her admirer must keep his admiration to himself, and see her complete her month's visit and depart without having told his love, unless she should happen to drop her glove upon the Esplanade, or meet with some other accident which may justify interposition on her behalf without the previous ceremony of introduction. It appears that in the case under consideration the lady had a brother; so, if Mr. Tovey had been patient, he might have attained his object with strict regard to conventionality. But Mr. Tovey was not patient. He spoke to the lady, and she did not refuse to listen. But we know that little sins lead to great sins and accordingly this lady, who had been less regardful than she should have been of the conventional etiquette of Scarborough, did not hesitate, a few days afterwards, to commit a contempt of the Court of Chancery. If a young woman does not fear either Mrs. Grundy or the Lords Justices, she is not likely to regard anything that we may say, and therefore we will say nothing. But the beginning having been made, Mr. Tovey proceeded rapidly to the end. He explained fully his position, and stated frankly that he wanted somebody who would take an interest in him and see him righted. The lady did not find that he was mad, but, on the countrary, thought him a very nice young man. Her friends approved the step which she resolved to take, and accordingly, on August 27, a marriage ceremony was performed between her and Mr. Tovey at Cloremont Chapel, Scarborough. The bride and bridegroom spent the day together, but Mr. Tovey yielded to the obligation to return to his appointed place with the fidelity of the Ghost in *Hamlet*. At nine o'clock in the evening he rendered himself at Dr. Hewson's house, and next day he was taken back to the asylum in Staffordshire, so that he saw his bride no more. A secret correpondence was kept up between them for some weeks, but it was afterwards discovered and stopped. The lady's friends, acting on the authority which they allege themselves to have received from Mr. Tovey, have presented a petition to the Lord Chancellor asking that the finding of Mr. Tovey lunatic by commission may be superseded, or, at the least, that his condition may be ameliorated by removing him from the asylum, and restoring him to that enjoyment of air and liberty which was allowed at Goring. They produce evidence of clergymen and other respectable persons, among whom Mr. Tovey had dwelt upwards of two years, to prove that he is not mad at all, or at any rate that his madness is neither dangerous nor disagreeable; and they urge against restraint the argument which has often been urged before, that to put a man into a madhouse is enough to make him mad.

All readers will probably agree that they have now had laid before them the outlines of a story excellently adapted for embellishment by an artist of Mr. Reade's school. Some readers are probably indignant at the treatment which Mr. Tovey has undergone, and expect to be informed that the Court of Chancery has ordered his release. But the Lords Justices, before whom the petition came last week, not only did not accede to it, but testified a strong inclination to do what may be figuratively described as whiping their boots in it. And it is proper to say that the Court had good legal reasons for what it did. The evidence of inhabitants of Goring as to Mr. Tovey's sanity was answered by the remark that there never was a disputed case in which such evidence was not forthcoming. Delusions may exist which justified the imputation of insanity, and yet the alleged lunatic may mingle in social intercourse without betraying that he is possessed by them. The Court, when called upon to decide between such evidence and that adduced in support of a Commission, may either examine the lunatic itself or may appoint for that purpose a physician of eminent skill who is above suspicion of partiality. In Mr. Tovey's case the latter course had been adopted, and the Lords Justices stated that the physician's report satisfied them of his insanity. Whatever else may be said of the jurisdiction exercised over lunatics in Chancery, it must be admitted that the distinguished judges who exercise it are actuated by a conscientious desire to do right. They must either proceed by the light of their own intelligence, or they must seek the best assistance which the medical profession can supply. The popular belief that what are called mad-doctors will prove anybody to be mad is not destitute of foundation. But the Lords Justices can only take medical science as they find it. There is, however, no difficulty in crediting the statement that Mr. Tovey showed himself a month ago to be indisputably mad. The only question is whether, if he was only disputably mad when he lived at Goring, it might not be better that he should be allowed to live there again. The technical answer to this question is that the Committee of the lunatic's person is the proper judge of matters relating to his health and comfort, and unless it could be shown that the Committee had misbehaved or was unworthy of trust the Court would not interfere. A petition presented in the lunatic's made by friends of the lady who had ventured, in defiance of the Court, to go through a ceremony of marriage with him, was not, strictly speaking, entitled to be heard. Such persons could have no proper *locus standi* before the Court. It was urged that, whoever asked for the lunatic's enlargement, the Court ought to grant it in the hope, which experience showed to be well founded, that his mental and bodily health would be improved. But the Court answered that there was small encouragement to allow liberty, seeing how it had been abused at Scarborough.

The conclusion of the Lords Justices is, from their point of view, irrefragable; but it may perhaps be permissible to draw attention to some considerations which appear applicable to cases of this kind, although they are not dreamed of in the philosophy of Lincoln's Inn. We will venture to ask whether that which was done at Scarborough was really so very shocking as a Lord Justice thinks it? May we be allowed, without disrespect, to hint that possibly the lady before-mentioned could manage Mr. Tovey better than the Lord Chancellor and Lords Justices, with the help of the Masters in Lunacy, secretaries, and clerks? It may be that for this purpose a bonnet covers more true wisdom than any number of full-bottomed and other wigs. We have not before us the medical opinions given upon Mr. Tovey's case, and therefore we shall not presume to form any decisive judgment on it. But we can easily suppose a case which is technically one of insanity, but which, under judicious management, might pass from the cradle to the grave as one of eccentricity or infirmity of character. If a young gentleman who is not very strong in the head falls in love with a young German lady who plays seductively upon a cithern, and if the young lady is willing, and the young gentleman's friends can afford to allow them a maintenance, by all means let them marry; and it is probable that during their joint lives the world will hear nothing about lunacy in the gentleman. But parental authority interposes, and makes all the son's future life miserable. And when the father's control terminates by his death, the Court of Chancery steps into his place, and with the best intentions, and acting upon established rules makes the son's last state more wretched than his first. The proceedings in the matter of a lunatic who has a large estate are conducted with all the solemn and cumbrous formality to which English lawyers are so devotedly attached. Such proceedings are profitable to the practitioners concerned, and beneficial to the lunatic's heir-at-law and next of kin, for whom his estate is preserved and augmented, and the only person who suffers under them is the lunatic himself. There can be no question that the Court does its best according to its lights and the powers at its command, but it is easy to conceive a case in which it might heartily be wished that the Court could have let the lunatic alone. The unfortunate Mr. Tovey seems to come near to realizing that case which has been sometimes treated as impossible—namely, the case of a man who has been undone by having a large estate left to him. One of the clerical deponents whose affidavit was read to the Court stated that during Mr. Tovey's residence at Goring he regularly attended the afternoon services in the church of the adjoining parish of Stoke as also the services on the Saints'-day evenings in all weathers, and for these and other reasons he appeared to me to be a devout and religious man." There are perhaps people who consider that a man who goes to church on Saints'-days gives *prima facie* evidence of his insanity; and such people may possibly feel thankful that Mr. Tovey, being immured in an asylum, is protected against indulging a tendency which seems to have existed in his mind towards Ritualism. It was gravely propounded on one side as evidence of insanity, and denied on the other, that Mr. Tovey put on board his boat a large image of the Virgin Mary and rowed it up and down the Thames. But if such evidence could suffice to prove madness, sailors of the South of Europe are, and always have been, mad. Another deponent, who was chief constable and parish officer of Goring, stated that he had been out boating with Mr. Tovey on the Thames, and went with him to the Wallingford regatta. "He rowed me there and back." If Mr. Tovey had been a dangerous lunatic the worthy chief constable and parish officer would have been in a position calculated to excite lively anxiety in the minds of all inhabitants of Goring. The same deponent says that during all the time he knew Mr. Tovey, which was nearly three years, he always found him to be quiet and orderly. "He never got into any trouble or disturbance, and I never heard him use any violent or bad language." Another important feature in the case was that the only act of violence which was distinctly alleged against Mr. Tovey was one which might very easily have been committed by a perfectly sane man.

It would show very small acquaintance with the character of mental disease to argue from such evidence as has been quoted that the finding of Mr. Tovey's insanity by the Commissioner ought to be set aside. But it is possible that, if Mr. Tovey's rich uncle had not died he would at this moment have been occupied in agnatic amusements on the Thames on week days, and in going three times to church, at Goring or adjoining parishes, on Sundays. The Lords Justices stated that 700*l.* a year is now allowed for Mr. Tovey's maintenance, and that they were satisfied that nothing could be done for his comfort and happiness more than is done at the asylum. It may be assumed as probable that, if Mr. Tovey were allowed to live at Goring as little cared for by the Court as in the days when he was comparatively poor, the sea-nymph whom he met last autumn would become a river-nymph. The result here indicated is doubtless shocking to propriety, and we are quite sure that the wig of any Lord Chancellor, past or present, would stand on end at the bare, thought of it. But perhaps the system over which those learned dignitaries preside is a little too elevated and spiritual for the capacity of average human nature. A lunatic cannot marry, and society would call his cohabitation with a woman by an ugly name. There are infinitely various forms and degrees of lunacy, and we must once more guard ourselves against being supposed to pronounce an opinion upon the case of Mr. Tovey. But that case suggests that it is possible for the Court of Chancery to take a man who has a large fortune and is in the prime of life, but a little touched in the head, and make a monk of him; and then report to itself that the comfort and happiness of the lunatic have been effectually provided for at an expediture of 700*l.* a year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE fair "persons" who put their hope and trust in Mr. Mill, as the champion of their political rights, will be indignant at the intelligence that the Swedish Chambers have refused to allow women to begin to know their own minds at the age of twenty-five, in other words, to choose their own husbands.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WHEN but a few months since the great China house of Dent and Co. stopped payment, it was confidently stated that the difficulties of that firm were but temporary, and that after its creditors had been paid in full, upwards of a million would remain to the partners in the concern. Yesterday the money article of the *Times* contained an account of a meeting of Messrs. Dent's creditors, at which those unfortunate individuals seemed too glad to accept a composition of 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, the payment of which sum is to be spread over a space of four years.

THE loss by Feldzeugmeister von Benedek of his decorations, which, as is known, were stolen from him the other day, has given occasion to a graceful act of princely courtesy towards the unfortunate old soldier. A few days after the theft, he received an autograph letter, couched in the most flattering terms, from the Archduke Albert, the victor of Custozza, enclosing three of his own decorations, which the Archduke offers "to his old friend and companion in arms, in order that he may not be for a moment without the distinctions for which he had risked a well-spent life in many battles." Among these decorations was the cross of a commander of the order of Maria Theresa.—*Id.*

On Monday last Mrs. Eyre, wife of the late Governor of Jamaica, was presented with a magnificent bracelet in gold and brilliants by the ladies of the neighbourhood fo Market Drayton, accompanied by an illuminated roll of the names of those joining in the testimonial, and comprehending nearly every one of the families within visiting distance of Adderley Hall. There are forty-six ladies names attached to the roll, including Viscountess Hill, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of the county. The inscription in the locket attached to the bracelet is as follows: To Ada Eyre, a mark of affectionate sympathy from the ladies in the neighbourhood of Market Drayton, March 29, 1867." Both Mr. and Mrs. Eyre were total strangers to Shropshire when they took up their residence there last year.—*Id.*

IN the records of Boston, New England, is the following entry:—"The 13th of ye 2d. month, 1835. Likewise it was then generally agreed upon yt our brother Philemon Purcas shall be intreated to become schoolmaster for ye teaching and nourcing of children with us." Upon this the first American free school was established, to the advantages of which Indians as well as whites were admitted. From the village of cabins which Boston was then it has become a city of about 200,000 inhabitants. It is said to be impossible to find in it a sane native American uneducated. By a report just published there are in that city, it seems, 256 primary schools, 21 grammar schools, and three high schools, supported at an annual aggregate cost of 776,375 dollars. The number of pupils is 27,723, and the number of teachers 613.—*Id.*

THE negroes, it seems, have adopted sides in the South, and have taken to the stump kindly. This is not remarkable, for even in their savage state they are fluent orators. In Africa their "palavers" are conducted with dignity and decorum. But the negro is an imitative creature, and has already learned to wield the weapons of the American politician. Mr. Nash, a Conservative gentleman of colour, has denounced the Republicans in no measured terms. A rival negro orator (Republican) accuses him of having once passed three months in a penitentiary. Those who imagine that the negro's votes will be devoted to the North from motives of gratitude will, we suspect be mistaken, and the planters, who are already taking their hats off to them and patting them on the backs and saying, "We have always been your best friends," will find that they have to deal with one of the most shrewd and suspicious races in the world. We are inclined to think that the negroes will vote in favour of their own interests; and they are clever enough to find out for themselves what those interests really are. They have already shown that they have a ready appreciation of high wages by their emigration from Virginia and the Carolinas to the south-west; and they are driving bargains with the landowners as merciless as those which the Africans drive with English traders in the oil rivers of the West Coast.—*Id.*

IN the United States the South is coming round; a small success of the anti-Republican party in Connecticut has not deceived them, and they do not put much trust in the Supreme Court, where Mississippi has already been disposed of. Most of their principal leaders, though themselves disfranchised, have advised them to submit. Military rule has commenced, and no complaints of tyranny or injustice have as yet been raised. The Southern men are, moreover, in the best of tempers, but their spleen is now being vented against the Democrats. their old and faithless allies. Governor Orr, of South Carolina, lately said in a public speech. "We have accounts to settle with that party," and the Charleston Chamber of Commerce applauded the declaration. The Democrats, it seems, promised the South that there should be no war south of Mason and Dixon's line, and then with Butler at their head went at them tooth and nail themselves, and since the war their clumsy tactics have injured the South still more. They advised the South to reject the Constitutional Amendment: they rejected it, and got the Sherman Bill instead. The Democrats combined with the extreme Radicals to defeat that bill, and so the South got it with the additional bonus of the Schellabarger amendment. "The Democrats are the cause of all our woes," says the South; "they repealed the Missouri compromise, they encouraged us to war, and they have brought us down to universal negro suffrage."—*Id.*

IT is interesting to note the progress which the Indian railway companies are making year by year. The total net profits which were realized in the year ending June 30, 1859, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, were £82,940; in the year ending June 30, 1860, £74,881; in the year ending June 30, 1861, £69,779,; in the year ending June 30, 1862, £86,568; in the year ending June 30, 1863, £143,048,; in the year ending June 30, 1864, £154,817; in the year ending June 30, 1865, £314,626; and in the year ending June 30, 1866, £683,439,. If we compare the whole of 1866 with the whole of 1865, we find the profits stand thus:—1865, £480,494; 1866, £536,334: increase in 1866, £55,840. The profit realized in 1865 was at the rate of something more than 4½ per cent. upon the capital expended upon the open lines, while in 1866 it slightly exceeded 5 per cent. The capital expended at the close of 1866 was £14,626,036, and to earn 5 per cent upon this sum a profit of £731,302 will be required this year. At the same time, the system will not be fully completed at the close of this year, so that interest will not be fairly chargeable upon the full amount of the capital indicated. The full value of the system cannot be estimated until a junction is effected with the East Indian at Jubbulpore, and with the Madras at Sholapore. As regards the extension to Jubbulpore, it will be delayed by an accident which has happened to a viaduct over the river Towa; on this portion of the system 276½ miles of line have still to be completed, although the works are in progress throughout. Four years since it was officially estimated that the line would be opened to Jubbulpore by September, 1864; but it is doubtful. whether the communication in question will be established by September, 1867.—*Id.*

Some curious revelations on the subject of the alliance between Prussia and Italy during the campaign of last year were made the other day by General La Marmora in an election speech. The General said that he had conceived the plan of such an alliance, which he believed to be the only way of driving the Austrians out of the Quadrilateral, ever since 1861, when he was sent by Victor Emmanuel as his envoy extraordinary to congratulate King William on his accession. His plan then had the full concurrence of Cavour, but he was unable to persuade the King of Prussia or his advisers to adopt it. When the Italian capital was transferred to Florence, and a conflict between Austria and Prussia was becoming probable, certain overtures were made to La Marmora, who was then Prime Minister, but no serious proposal came from Berlin until the beginning of last year. This proposal was accepted, and an agreement founded upon it was concluded in April last—an agreement which, the General added, he had fully carried out, notwithstanding the statements which have been made to the contrary. The speech concludes as follows: "Count Bismarck was ill advised when he told our commissioner in the Prussian camp that he placed full confidence in the honour of Baron Ricasoli, but that he knew not how to explain the conduct of General La Marmora; and that, if Venetia were accepted without continuing the war, this might to a certain extent explain why Italy had retired after nearly gaining a battle on the Mincio. To this I at once replied through our commissioner that Count Bismarck had no right, because he was more fortunate than we, to make charge against us which were equally unjust and undeserved; that if the brave Prussian army had met with all the difficulties which nature and art had placed in our way, it would not have advaced more rapidly; and that, as regards the insinuation respecting my honour, I strongly repudiated it, adding that if Italy had been less honourable Prussia would not have been so successful."

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Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 28rd May 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight ... ...at 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
3 do. ... ...at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 do. ... ...at 1s. 11d. "
1 do. ... ...at 1s. 10¾d. "
On demand ... ...at 1s. 10¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ...at 1s. 10¾d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ...at 1s. 10¾d. "

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Delhi, Kurrachee; *and in every Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Bagdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of 1 per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on fixed deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. ROOKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...Rs. 28,59,600 (£285,960).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...Rs. 40,22,70 (£402,270).
RESERVE FUND ...Rs. 2,20,000 (£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. GRESWOLD, Esq., of Messrs. Greswold, & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, of Messrs. Prankissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALALL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
Office in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives on Money, on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

Holloway's Pills.—Palpitation of the Heart is frequently not only felt but heard, prevents sleep, and begets the utmost dread of impending suffocation. These Pills are particularly recommended for removing this affection, because they strengthen the nervous and the debilitated, who are much more liable to this malady than other persons. Holloway's Pills so improve the digestion, increase the action of the liver, and give activity to the bowels, that giddiness, headache, and nausea depart as the palpitation diminishes, and the sufferer at once experiences the most indescribable relief from anxiety. Holloway's Pills form the best alterative and aperient in all cases of convalescence from fevers, inflammations, neuralgia and all chronic diseases which have impoverished the blood and brain.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 *(one Million Sterling)* in 100,000 *Shares of £10 each.*

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. RALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers —MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.
3 do. 1/11½ "
2 do. 1/11 "
1 do. 1/10½ "
On demand 1/10¾ "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hundies forwarded for realization should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 27th May 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Marine Stores.
36 dozens Martell's Brandy.
14 " D'Olanyer's do.
10 " Claret.
Apply to the Storekeeper, B. I. S. N. Co. Limited—Pilot Bunder, Colaba.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!
NESSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS beg most respectfully to inform their customers and public in general that they have received a fresh batch of 30 Arab Horses from Bagdad, amongst them there are some Racers, Chargers, and Hunters. Gentlemen are confidently requested to pay a visit to the stables as the Horses are well worth the inspection of the public.
NESSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

A very light English-built Waggonette with moveable tops and spare seats, by J. Henderson, Glasgow.
One ditto Mail Phaeton or Waggonette, by Jones.
Two very handsome full-size Miniature Broughams, by Andrews, of Southampton.
Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Lady's and Gentleman's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentleman's and Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameisons and Jones Harness Composition, Bradley's plate powder, Steel pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, Water Buckets, &c.

Just landed ex "City of Canton" and City of Tanjore."
Two very neat and small highly furnished Miniature Broughams with circular glasses on front, painted dark green, lining with motocco leather, with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.
Two ditto Malvern Dog-Carts with leather folding heads.
One very neat and light handsome Cab with folding leather head.
Properties of several Gentlemen.
Two Mail Phaetons by W. Kings & Co. and Luis.
One ditto Buggies by George Briggs, London.
ALSO,
One nearly new English-built Landau Sociable, by Laing and Malvin.
One very handsome English-built Cab Buggy on C. Springs, by Edwin Kesterton.
One ditto Waggonette by Barton & Sons.
Property of an Officer.
A very handsome English-built Buggy with lamps by Middleton.
Just landed.
A very handsome and neat shell pattern Park Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft by Middleton. One do. do. do. by James Henderson of Glasgow.
One do. do. Small Landau Sociable, by Windover.
A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog Carts, lined with best Green, Brown and Blue Woollen Cloths, painted to match, and best plated and plain lamps, Lancewood Shafts, Collinge's patent and Mail coach axletrees, patent Leather dash and apron and wings over wheels.
The above are expressedly built by Messrs. McNaught and Smith.
Shigram.
A very handsome and light Palanquin Office Shigram, with lamps and shaft.
The property of an Officer.
A second-hand English-built Curricle Dog Cart with pole and shaft.
A very handsome and neat English built Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Silk and Sons of Long Acre.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—